North Carolina Standard.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

VOLUME I. CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1850. NUMBER 1.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE THANKLESS OFFICE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"An object of real charity," said Andrew Lyon to his wife, as a poor woman withdrew from the room in which they were seated.

"If there ever was a worthy object, she is one," returned Mrs. Lyon. "A widow, with health so feeble that extraordinary exertion is too much for her—yet obliged to support, with the labor of her own hands, not only herself, but three young children. I do not wonder that she is behind with her rent."

"Nor I," said Mr. Lyon, in a voice of sympathy. "How much did she say was due to her landord?"

"Ten dollars."

"She will not be able to pay it."

"I fear not. How can she? I give her all my extra sewing, and have obtained work for her from several ladies; but with her best efforts she can barely obtain food and decent clothing for herself and babes."

"Does it not seem hard," remarked Mr. Lyon "that one like Mrs. Arnold, who is so earnest in her efforts to take care of herself and family, should not receive a helping hand from some one of the many who could help her without feeling the effort. If I didn't find it so hard to make both ends meet, I would pay off her arrears of rent for her, and feel happy in so doing."

"Ah!" exclaimed the kind-hearted, wife, "how much I wish that we were able to to do this. But, we are not."

"I'll tell you what we can do," said Mr. Lyon, in a cheerful voice—"or, rather what I can do. It will be a very light matter for, say ten persons, to give a dollar a-piece, in order to relieve Mrs. Arnold from her present trouble. There are plenty who would cheerfully contribute for this good purpose—all that is wanted is some one to take upon himself the business of making the collections. That task shall be mine."

"How glad I am, James, to hear you say so," smilingly replied Mrs. Lyon. "Oh! what a relief it will be to poor Mrs. Arnold. It will make her heart as light as a feather. That rent has troubled her sadly. Old Links, her landlord, has been worrying her about it a good deal, and only a week ago threatened to put her things in the street if she didn't pay up."

"I should have thought of this before," remarked Andrew Lyon. "There are hundreds of people who are willing enough to give if they were only certain in regard to the object. Here is one worthy enough in every way. Be it my business to present her claims to benevolent consideration. Let me see. To whom shall I go? There are Jones, Green, and Tompkins. I can get a dollar from each of them. That will be three dollars,—and one from myself, will make four. Who else is there? Oh! Malcolm! I'm sure of a dollar from him; and, also, from Smith, Todd, and Perry."

Confident in the success of his benevolent scheme Mr. Lyon started forth early on the very next day, for the purpose of obtaining by subscription, the poor widow's rent. The first person he called on was Malcolm.

"Ah, friend Lyon," said Malcolm, smiling blandly. "Good morning! What can I do for you today."

"Nothing for me, but something for a poor widow, who is behind with her rent," replied Andrew Lyon. "I just want one dollar from you, and as much more from some eight or nine as benevolent as yourself."

At the word poor widow, the countenance of Malcolm fell, and when his visiter ceased, he replied in a changed and husky voice, clearing his throat two or three times as he spoke.

"Are you sure she is deserving, Mr. Lyon?" The man's manner had become exceedingly grave.

"None more so," was the prompt answer. "She is in poor health, and has three children to support with the product of her needle. If any one needs assistance it is Mrs. Arnold."

"Oh! ah! The widow of Jacob Arnold?"

"The same," replied Andrew Lyon.

Malcolm's face did not brighten with a feeling of heart-warm benevolence. But, he turned slowly away, and opening his money-drawer, *very slowly* toyed with his fingers amid its contents. At length he took therefrom a dollar bill, and said, as he presented it to Lyon—sighing, involuntarily, as he did so—

"I suppose I must do my part. But, we are called upon so often."

The ardor of Andrew Lyon's benevolent feelings suddenly cooled at this unexpected reception. He had entered upon his work under the glow of a pure enthusiasm; anticipating a hearty response the moment his errand was made known.

"I thank you in the widow's name," said he, as he took the dollar. When he turned from Mr. Malcolm's store, it was with a pressure on his feelings, as if he had asked the coldly given favor for himself.

It was not without an effort that Lyon compelled himself to call upon Mr. Green, considered the 'next best man' on his list. But he entered his place of business with far less confidence than he had felt when calling upon Malcolm. His story told, Green, without a word or smile, drew two half dollars from his pocket, and presented them.

"Thank you," said Lyon.

"Welcome," returned Green.

Oppressed with a feeling of embarrassment, Lyon stood for a few moments. Then bowing, he said—

"Good morning."

"Good morning," was coldly and formally responded.

And thus the alms-seeker and alms-giver parted.

"Better be at his shop, attending to his work," muttered Green to himself, as his visiter retired. "Men ain't very apt to get along too well in the world who spend their time in begging for every object of charity that happens to turn up. And there are plenty of such, dear knows. He's got a dollar out of me; may it do him, or the poor widow he talked so glibly about, much good."

Cold water had been poured upon the feelings of Andrew Lyon. He had raised two dollars for the poor widow, but, at what a sacrifice for one so sensitive as himself. Instead of keeping on in his work of benevolence, he went to his shop, and entered upon the day's employment. How disappointed he felt;—and this disappointment was mingled with a certain sense of humiliation, as if he had been asking alms for himself.

"Catch me at this work again!" he said, half aloud, as his thoughts dwelt upon what had so recently occurred. "But this is not right," he added, quickly. "It is a weakness in me to feel so. Poor Mrs. Arnold must be relieved; and it is my duty to see that she gets relief. I had no thought of a reception like this. People can talk of benevolence; but putting the hand in the pocket is another affair altogether. I never dreamed that such men as Malcolm and Green could be insensible to an appeal like the one I made."

"I've got two dollars towards paying Mrs. Arnold's rent," he said to himself, in a more cheerful tone, sometime afterwards; "and it will go hard if I don't raise the whole amount for her. All are not like Green and Malcolm. Jones is a kind-hearted man, and will instantly respond to the call of humanity. I'll go and see him."

So off Andrew Lyon started to see this individual.

"I've come begging, Mr. Jones," said he, on meeting him. And he spoke in a frank, pleasant manner.

"Then you've come to the wrong shop; that's all I have to say," was the blunt answer.

"Don't say that, Mr. Jones. Hear my story first."

"I do say it, and I'm in earnest," returned Jones. "I feel as poor as Job's turkey to-day."

"I only want a dollar to help a poor widow pay her rent," said Lyon.

"Oh, hang all the poor widows! If that's your game, you'll get nothing here. I've got my hands full to pay my own rent. A nice time I'd have in handing out a dollar to every poor widow in town to help pay her rent! No, no, my friend, you can't get anything here."

"Just as you feel about it," said Andrew Lyon. "There's no compulsion in the matter."

"No, I presume not," was rather coldly replied.

Lyon returned to his shop, still more disheartened than before. He had undertaken a thankless office.

Nearly two hours elapsed before his resolution to persevere in the good work he had begun came back with sufficient force to prompt to another effort. Then he dropt in upon his neighbor Tompkins, to whom he made known his errand.

"Why yes, I suppose I must do something in a case like this," said Tompkins, "with the tone and air of a man who was cornered. "But, there are so many calls for charity, that we are naturally enough led to hold on pretty tightly to our purse strings. Poor woman! I feel sorry for her. How much do you want?"

"I am trying to get ten persons, including myself, to give a dollar each."

"Well, here's my dollar." And Tompkins forced a smile to his face as he handed over his contribution,—but the smile did not conceal an expression which said very plainly—

"I hope you will not trouble me again in this way."

"You may be sure I will not," muttered Lyon, as he went away. He fully understood the meaning of the expression.

Only one more application did the kind-hearted man make. It was successful; but, there was something in the manner of the individual who gave his dollar, that Lyon felt as a rebuke.

"And poor Mrs. Arnold did not get the whole of her arrears of rent paid off," says some one who has felt an interest in her favor.

Oh, yes she did. Mr. Lyon begged five dollars, and added five from his own slender purse. But, he cannot be induced again to undertake the thankless office of seeking relief from the benevolent for a fellow creature in need. He has learned that a great many who refuse alms on the plea that the object presented is not worthy, are but little more inclined to charitable deeds, when on this point there is no question.

How many who read this can sympathise with Andrew Lyon. Few men who have hearts to feel for others but have been impelled, at some time in their lives, to seek aid for a fellow creature in need. That their office was a thankless one, they have too soon become aware. Even those who responded to their call most liberally, in too many instances gave in a way that left an unpleasant impression behind. How quickly has the first glow of generous feeling, that sought to extend itself to others, that they might share the pleasure of humanity, been chilled; and instead of finding the task an easy one, it has proved to be hard, and, too often humiliating! Alas, that this should be! That men should shut their hearts so instinctively at the voice of charity.

We have not written this to discourage active efforts in the benevolent; but to hold up a mirror in which another class may see themselves. At best, the office of him who seeks of his fellow men aid for the suffering indigent, is an unpleasant one. It is all sacrifice on his part, and the least that can be done is to honor his disinterested regard for others in distress, and treat him with delicacy and consideration.

VILLAGE ARISTOCRACY. Many are the follies and weaknesses of human nature. But none are more contemptible than those acted out by the scrub aristocrats of our towns and villages. These are to be found in all rotations of life. A young man whose father was a hard-working mechanic, either has a moderate fortune left to him, or he marries a few thousand dollars, and forthwith he puts on airs, and assumes an importance perfectly disgusting to all who are acquainted with his "rise and progress," in the world. Such young men regard as beneath their dignity the vocation of their parents, and not unfrequently avoid letting it be known that they 'sprang from such and such sources.' We have met with some who even look upon the vocation of an humble mechanic as beneath the dignity of a gentleman, forgetting, meanwhile, that the taint of the father attaches to the son! Pride of this kind never finds a resting-place, save in a weak brain, and manifests itself only in a perverse temper.

There are many young men in our towns and villages, (some young ladies too,) who seem to be proud of the wealth of their parents, while their own reputation would be soiled by associating with the sons of mechanics! In this strange infatuation it never occurs to them that their fathers made all their property by downright stealing, cheating, and lying, while their grandfathers were sold at public auction in our seaports to pay their passage across the ocean! See the number of young men in our country, who endowed with scarcely common sense, and no sort of love for genuine republicanism, resort to the study of the learned professions, such as law and medicine, while every mark about them declares, in terms that cannot be misunderstood, that the God of Nature intended them for bricklayers, house-carpenters, and blacksmiths! Many of these ought now to abandon their professions for the profitable and equally honorable fields of labor where their fathers made money enough to educate them, and thus elevated them to stations in which they can never move with grace or ease. God deliver us from the bastard aristocracy of our little villages, and *cod-fish* aristocracy of our large towns! Among these hateful funguses on society, respectability is based upon the nature of a man's vocation, instead of the manner in which his duties are performed. The only recognized sentiment which will regulate society is in the sound maxim—

"*Act well thy part, there all the honor lies.*"

It is now about eight weeks since Jenny Lind arrived in this country. During that time she has given concerts which have produced nearly $200,000, and contributed to various benevolent objects about $116,355, viz.:—to New York Societies, $10,000; to Boston do., $7,355; to the Chicago Swedish church, $1000.

GETTING INTO PRACTICE. A California Doctor lately fought a duel, and shot his antagonist in the thigh, fracturing the bone. He then proceeded to render his wounded opponent the necessary surgical assistance.

SOUTHERN COTTON MANUFACTURES. The fact that the South can successfully compete with the North in cotton manufactures is now almost universally allowed. The manufacturer in New England himself must see the superior advantages enjoyed by the Southern manufacturer, in having the raw material at hand, and the vast difference in the first cost of the article, in favor of the latter. Manufacturing sites can be obtained at the South by the side of the cotton field. There is no deficiency of capital, as is abundantly testified by the amount vested in works of internal improvements, stocks and in every way where it is supposed that a safe and profitable investment may be made. There is no want of skill or enterprise among Southern men, and the only remaining item—an industrial class to be employed in the manufacturing establishments—is abundant, and has been proven in the cases of several manufactories already in operation at the South, to be most efficient. The production of cotton goods is almost entirely by machinery. The looms in many cases are attended to by mere children, and even negroes are found to be almost, if not entirely, as available in these establishment as white laborers.

Had the South engaged in the manufacture of cotton at the same time that New England States did we have no doubt the manufacturers, in the last mentioned quarter, would long ere this have been compelled to withdraw from the field of competition, or, at all events, confined themselves to the productions of the finer qualities of goods. It is within the recollection of us all, when the first cotton manufactory was established in the South, and even now, we have one quarter as many as in all the Eastern States. The progress of Southern manufactures has gone on with but little noise, but still steadily and rapidly.

It is estimated that there are 175,000 spindles now running in the cotton States, requiring not less than 100,000 bales, or about one-fourth of the consumption of New England. In 1847, the four States of Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia, had 93 factories—which number has been much increased within the present year. Taking all the Southern States into account, North Carolina having 20 manufactories, and Virginia, Florida and Mississippi each a small number, the sum total may reasonably be put down at from 140 to 150.

It is a gratifying fact, that among all the Southern States, Georgia stands foremost in the number of cotton manufacturing establishments. Within a few years, more than 40 factories have been erected within her borders, at a cost of one million and a half of dollars. About fifty thousand bales are now annually consumed in these establishments, affording profitable employment to a large number of industrious operatives. The manufactories, most of them experiments, and built at greater expense than will hereafter be the case, are found to be exceedingly profitable—the dividends in most instances, being from twenty to thirty per cent.

Capitalists in the South have every thing to encourage them to undertake the erection of cotton mills. The successful operation of those already established, and the profits arising from this source, are no longer matters of doubt. The effect they have upon the general prosperity of the section in which they are erected is felt in the unusual stimulus they give to home enterprise of every description. Agricultural products are in greater demand, and every species of labor is required at increased rates. The price of cotton too will in time be increased both on account of the quantity consumed at home, and the force taken from the cotton field to be employed in its manufacture. And above all, the South will be made independent of the looms and skill of distant sections.

Augusta Republic.

ADULTERATION OF MEDICINES. The adulteration of medicine appears to be carried on in a systematic mode. We give an extract from a foreign writer on the subject:

"Oxyde of zinc is adulterated very commonly with sulphate and carbonate of baryta and Dutch lead, the latter previously adulterated with a substance still cheaper, Plaster of Paris. Nitrate of silver consists precisely of four parts of this very valuable salt, and one part of nitrate of potash, ("villainous saltpetre.") Balsam copaiba is nothing but castar oil with a dash of the true balsam. White precipitate (amiduret mercury, &c., of kane,) is usually made up of carefully precipitated carbonate lime, (chalk,) exactly one part and white precipitate one part. Hydriodate of potash is hydriodate potash six parts, common salt one part, and carbonate of potash half a part. Sulphate of magnesia is glauber's salt in small crystals—no attempt at mystification. Tartar emetic is almost always sulphate of potash and tartar emetic (the latter, of course, by some mental process, also considered pure) of each equal parts. Calomel is, (mind don't go astray,) 1st, for the Western States of America, "carbonate of lime nine parts, pure calomel three parts;" 2d, for the Eastern States, "pure calomel one part, carbonate of lime three parts." Kerme's mineral (latterly considered an antidote to strychnine,) is red ochre, potato starch, lamp black, Prussian blue, of each according to the fancy of the druggist of pure kermes, none! Lactate of iron is sugar of milk and sulphate of iron of lactic, acid none. Opium is that drug carefully washed to get out the morphia, and made up again as good as new. Real Turkey rhubarb, much the same rhubarb exposed to spirit. Quina and morphia fare little better. A good beginning has been made in the petition to the House of Commons, respecting the adulteration of milk. Let it be rigorously followed by one against the adulteration of medicines."

A PARISIAN QUACK. At the Theatre of the *Varieties* there is an actress, one of the best in Paris, who has the misfortune to be exceedingly, deplorably thin—we might almost say, scrawney. A few months ago she heard of a doctor, who it was said had succeeded in manufacturing a mineral water which had the power of making people grow fat. She went to him instanter. "Doctor," said she, "what must I do to get fat?" "Take my waters." "And I shall get fat?" "Immediately." The thin actress plunged into the doctor's baths and drank the water early and late. Three months passed away; but she grew no fatter. At last she called on the doctor and said: "Doctor I don't grow fat." "Wait a little while," replied the doctor. "Will it be long?" "Fifteen days at the farthest. You see that big fat woman walking in the garden? When she first came here she was perhaps thinner than you."—"What! I may hope." "Fifteen days at most," said the docter. Two more months passed; the actress grew thinner and thinner. One day as she was taking her warm mineral bath, she heard a dispute going on in the bathing room next to her own. "Decidedly, doctor," said the big fat woman above introduced—"decidedly, doctor, I don't get a bit thinner." "Have patience, Madame," said the doctor, "you see that very thin lady who sometimes walks in the garden?" "Yes." "Well she is an actress from the *Vaudeties*, whose excessive fat forced her from the stage; she came to me, you see the result. Before fifteen days I promise you shall be thinner than she is."

At these words the thin actress rose from her warm bath, dressed herself, and with a heart divided by grief and indignation, silently left the house, hoping, however, to keep her misfortunes a secret, but in Paris, a secret is an impossibility, and somehow or other the story got out.

Cor. St. Louis Republican.

MISSISSIPPI WHIGS. Among the leaders of the Whig party now opposing the recent bills passed by Congress, and urging resistance on the part of the Southern, are the Hon. Thomas J. Wood, the colleague of S. S. Prentiss in Congress, Judge Tompkins, late M. C., and the Hon. John L. Guion, President of the Senate, Hon. T. Jones Stewart, Presidential elector, Gen. Brandon, Gen. Duffield, Judge Wm. E. Harris, Hon. Z. S. Boyd, and many others, embracing the most eloquent, able, and influential Whigs in that State.

South Carolinian.

Sketches of North Carolina.

BEATTIE'S FORD, Lincoln Co. N. C.
October 25, 1850.

A WORK will be published by the undersigned this Spring, entitled as above, giving an accurate account of each County in our State, in Alphabetical order, the derivation of its name, date of formation, its Colonial and Revolutionary History, a Biography of its distinguished citizens, an accurate list of its representation in each branch of the General Assembly, its Towns, Rivers, Population, Resources, Products, and Topography.

The undersigned has for many years been collecting and condensing the material for this work. The archives of our own State have been carefully examined, and copious extracts made from its records. He has procured from the offices of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London many valuable documents. Rare and valuable works have been purchased from abroad, touching the early history of our State, and each County, which have never seen the light. He has been kindly aided by gentlemen in different sections by copies of original documents, and faithful traditional statements, highly important and interesting.

He does not aspire to the position of the Historian, but hopes from records and statistical facts to afford materials to other and abler hands for this pleasing and less laborious duty. This work, it is hoped, will be useful as a book of reference to the statesman and scholar, and man of business or leisure. Occasional extracts have been published in the Standard and other papers of this State, over the signature of "Tacitus."

The History of North Carolina is yet to be written. The remark which one of the ablest Historians of the age, (Bancroft,) has been compelled to make, that "so carelessly has the History of North Carolina been written that the name, merits and end of the first Governor is not known," is a reflection upon us. An examination of the early history of the Counties of North Carolina shows a record of the purest patriotism and indomitable courage. This record is now covered by the dust of age, and unknown by neglect. It is a debt which the present generation owes to the past as well as the future to preserve these memorials; for it often occurs in the history of our race, that facts known to one generation are controverted by the next, and at a succeeding period are considered as doubtful legends, unworthy of historical faith. Our Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, in May 1775, had almost been an illustration of this truth.

"These are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that must not wither; though the earth
Forgets her empires with a just decay,
The enslavers and the enslaved, their death and birth."

This work will be illustrated with a Map of the State, rom latest surveys, and including the new Counties to this date, and sketches in Engravings of some of her beautiful scenery. It will contain about 500 pages, and be furnished at one dollar a copy. Subscriptions will be received and the book furnished at different points of the State.

JNO. H. WHEELER.

P. S. Editors of the different Presses in the State are requested to copy the above. The Press will receive in this work a sketch worthy of its influence and importance. Those Editors who publish the above four successive times, and send a copy of the paper containing the same, will be entitled to receive a copy of the work as a return for such notice.

J. H. W.

839—4w.

UNION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Members of the approaching Legislature that he is prepared to furnish ten or twelve of them with lodgings and board, at the UNION HOUSE, but a short distance from the Capitol.

The Subscriber will provide comfortable rooms, and good fare, at such prices as the times and market will afford. He pledges himself that no pains or expense will be spared to render his customers comfortable.

Travellers are also invited to call, and transient boarders will be taken. The Subscriber keeps a constant supply of corn and fodder on hand, and will have horses left with him, or the horses of such as may stop at his house, well taken care of.

The Subscriber's House is about one hundred yards from the Capitol, and one door to the east of the Baptist Church.

JAMES HALL.

Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1850. 834—ts.

BOARD FOR MEMBERS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends that he is prepared to accommodate some twenty-five or thirty of the members of the Legislature with Board and lodgings during the approaching session.

The Subscriber makes no promises which he cannot perform. As to the character of his accommodations and the attention he gives to the comfort of his Boarders, he refers with confidence to those who have boarded with him during former sessions.

JOHN HUTCHINS.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1850. 836—ts.

Washington Hotel.

THE Proprietor respectfully informs the Members of the approaching General Assembly, that he is prepared to accommodate with comfortable lodging and good cheer

Twenty or Twenty-Five of their Number.

He will spare no pains to satisfy and please his guests. He has all the necessary accommodations, and will devote his best exertions to that end. Terms as moderate as the times will admit.

F. W. KING.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1850. 836—ts.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

EXAMINATION.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Thursday and Friday the 7th and 8th of November ensuing. Concert on the evening of the 7th. Friends of the young Ladies and the public generally are invited to attend.

D. TURNER.

Warrenton, N. C., Oct. 23, 1850. 838—2t.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for a Charter to cut a Canal from North River to some point in Currituck Bay.

October 30, 1850. 839—3t.

Colman's Letters.

EUROPEAN Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters to Princes, by Henry Colman. Author of European Agriculture, and the Agriculture of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, 2 vols. 12 mo. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1850. 839—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. N.C. Book Store. 839—tf.

Just Received

LADIES' Black Winter Gaiters, a superior article, by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 30. No. 9, Fayetteville St. 839—

NEW STORE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner,
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store in Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnetts, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Table-cloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

September 18, 1850. 833—

NEW GOODS FOR 1850.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES, consisting in part of the following:

Black Gro DeLyon and Silver Grey Silks,
Fancy and Black Brocade Silks,
Black, Fancy and White watered do.
Chameleon Silks, Super Chene Silks,
Levantines, Brocade Sarnidors,
Plain and watered Poplins,
Lyonese Cloths, Parametas,
Silk and wool Chene Muslin De Lanes and Cashmeres
Chameleon Turks,
English, French and German Merinos,
Striped, Printed, and Plain Muslin DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chameleon Alpacas,
Ribbon, Velvet, and Hair Ball Trimmings,
Black Silk Lace,
French work Capes, Collars and Cuffs,
Jackonet, Check, Swiss, India Book;
Dotted, Tarlton and Nansook Muslins,
Bonnet, Cape, Neck, Cuff and Belt Ribbons,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Shawls and Visites,
Ladies and Misses Paris Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Real Valencia Thread Edgings,
Tapes, Bobbins, Edgings and Insertings, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh Sept 11, 1850. 832.—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW BOOK STORE,

Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Raleigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

Stationery,

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on very reasonable terms.

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a first rate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner, Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,

COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.

SOLDIERS of the War of 1812, and those who have served in Indian Wars since 1790, their widows or children can have their claims for Land Bounty under the act of Congress passed September 28th, 1850, attended to on moderate terms by applying to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
Attorney at Law.

Raleigh, Oct. 10, 1850.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for an act of incorporation for the Murfreesborough Joint Stock Building Company.

October 23, 1850 838—3t

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

RALEIGH, N. C.
Two Doors above Richard Smith's Old Stand.

ALEXANDER CREECH, takes great pride and pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, and the surrounding Country, that he has just received from the North, and now opened for sale and inspection, a STOCK OF GOODS selected by himself with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers. A stock that will favorably compare with any stock in the State, and which he is determined to sell at such unprecedented low prices, that all he desires is to give him a call to ensure a sale. His goods were bought for sale and not to grace his shelves, and all he asks is to give him a very small advance on Northern prices.

If you wish bargains, call at his Store two doors above Mr. R. Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. D. Stiths & Co's. Auction and Commission Store.

His Stock consists in part of the following:

For the Ladies.

A large and varied assortment of beautiful Prints of latest Styles, Black and figured Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Plain and figured Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Jackonet and plain Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslin, Bonnet, Belt, Cap and Taffity Ribbons, Velvet Trimmings, Thread and Cotton Lace and edgings, Linen and Cambric H'k'fs, Cotton, Silk and Pongee H'k'fs, Plain and figured Bobbinet, a beautiful assortment of Shawls, very low, a large and varied assortment of Hosiery for Ladies, Misses, and Infants, a well selected assortment of Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters, and a great variety too tedious to mention, such as are usually found in similar well selected assortments.

For the Gentlemen.

Black French cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy ditto, Tweeds, some very heavy Woollen Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Black and fancy Sattin Vestings, Merino assorted, Woollen Vesting very low, Flannel, all wool, Bleached Shirting and Sheeting, Bleached and unbleached Jeans, a large assortment of fancy Cravats, very low, a good assortment of gentlemen's Hosiery and Gloves, Blankets uncommonly low, Silk, Moleskin, California and other styles of Hats, Cloth and Silk Plush Caps, Gentlemens Boots and Shoes, Boys and Negroes' do. Cotton Cards, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Do give him a call and you will not regret it.

ALEX. CREECH.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Undersigned most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together, in the Tailoring and Clothing business, under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. They have opened a New Store, a few doors below the North Carolina Bookstore, where they will be happy to see all of their old Friends and Patrons, and pledge themselves to sell cheaper than ever. They can at all times warrant a good fitting Suit of Clothes.

Calls and examine their fine Stock of Ready Made Clothes. Also, their Stock of fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

To the Members of the approaching Legislature, they would say, it shall be to their advantage to patronize the new firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Call next door to Mr. Root's Jewelry Store.

J. J. BIGGS,
SYLVESTER SMITH.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—6t.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,
And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Sylvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing.

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which, is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—6t.

NEW GOODS,
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
At J. CREECH'S.

JUST received and opened for sale, one of the largest assortments of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods in this City, consisting in part of the following articles:

Sup. Blk Twilled French Cloths, to medium qualities
Superior Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimers
" Cashmere, Velvet and Merino Vestings,
All kinds of Fancy Tweeds, Sattenets and K. Jeans,
A large assortment of Ladie's Worsted Goods, all colors
Merinoes, Thibet Cloths,
Cashmeres, DeLains, and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints and Ginghams,
A great variety of Shawls, from 35 cents to $7,
Fine Fashionable Bonnets and Ribbon, Flowers, Latest Gloves and Trimmings,
Fashionable Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Rifles, double and single barrel Guns and Pistols,
Hardware, Cutlery and Glassware,
Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods were bought entirely for cash, as will be sold at a great deduction from former prices, my motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and you will buy bargains.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh Sept. 17, 1850 833—

BUFFALOE & COOKE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.
OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Bacon and Lard,	Iron and Nails,
Flour, Meal and Corn,	Cast and German Ellis Steel,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and	Castings, Trace Chains, an
Brown Sugars,	Weeding Hoes,
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt,	Sole and Upper Leather,
Sperm, Adamantine, and	Powder and Shot, and Leaf
Tallow Candles, Soaps,	Tobacco, Snuffs, &c.

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully selected and bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any dealers in the City.

J. G. M. BUFFALOE,
GEORGE W. COOKE.

April 9, 1850.

N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fifth doors East of Williams, Haywood, & Co's Drug Store

---

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Whitlock & Hardie.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Gilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and of wood.

Orders left at Mrs. Hardie's opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act giving assent to the two County seats of Stokes and Forsythe Counties.

September 25, 1850. 834—6t.

393

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETINGS.

MEETING IN NEW HANOVER.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington and County of New Hanover assembled at Masonic Hall, to take into consideration the course necessary to be pursued by them in the present aspect of National affairs.

The meeting was organized by appointing Major Sam'l R. Potter, Chairman; and John D. Bellamy and O. G. Parsley Secretaries.

On motion of G. J. McRee, the following resolutions were submitted to the consideration of the meeting and adopted.

1st. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the repeal of the "Fugitive Slave Law" or the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia by the Federal Congress, will be such an indication of settled hostilities to Southern institutions as to justify and require as a measure of imperative necessity and safety, the secession of the Southern States from the Union.

2d. *Resolved*, That in the present aspect of public affairs, prudence and policy dictate that Whigs and Democrats, burying all old party animosities, should rally around the standard of Southern Rights until it has become the emblem of victory.

3d. *Resolved*, That in our opinion the war waged upon the South by Northern politicians, does not spring from philanthropy or any honest regard for Slaves, but from a fixed and reckless purpose to acquire political power and political ascendency even at the hazard of ruin to the South, and the dissolution of the Union.

4th. *Resolved*, That policy, particularly at this time, requires that the Southern States should take immediate steps to establish a commercial Marine, and such a direct trade with Europe as will render them independent of Northern Merchants, Manufacturers and Ship owners.

5th. *Resolved*, That our thanks are eminently due to the Hon. W. S. Ashe, of this district, T. L. Clingman, J. R. J. Daniel and A. W. Venable, for their able and patriotic defence of Southern Rights; and pledge to them our cordial support.

6th. On motion, it was further *Resolved*, That a committee of Ten be appointed to consider and determine the proper course to be pursued in order to carry out the 4th Resolution as above, and they report either through the public press or otherwise as to them may seem best.

7th. *Resolved*, That the papers of Wilmington are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Dan'l Dickson, Esq., the thanks of this meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretaries. Adjourned.

S. R. POTTER, *Ch'm'n.*

J. D. BELLAMY, O. G. PARSLEY, } *Secretaries.*

Committee appointed under the 6th Resolution:
A. J. DeRossett, Jr., Jno. McRae, Jno. A. Taylor, J. Cassiday, W. A. Wright, G. J. McRee, P. K. Dickinson, O. G. Parsley, Dan'l Dickson, W. E. Anderson.

MEETING IN GASTON.

According to previous notice, a large portion of the citizens of Gaston County assembled in the Court House in Dallas, when, on motion of Jas. H. White, James Quinn, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John Webster, Esq., Dr. Lee A. Moore, and J. M. Lewis were appointed Secretaries. It was moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Meeting, when the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair, viz: B. Shipp, Esq., Dr. Wm. Sloan, James H. White, Esq., Leroy Stowe, and J. M. Newson, who, after retiring a short time, introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

We, the citizens of Gaston, assembled in a County Meeting, to take into consideration the alarming agitation of the Slavery question, deem it proper to proclaim to the world our long and devoted attachment to our once glorious Union—the enobling pride inspired by the achievements of the past, and the hopes we uniformly cherished of a bright and prosperous future—and, emulating our sainted ancestors, to pledge, "Our lifes, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," to preserve, if possible, this dear-bought Republic with all the compromises of the constitution *fully observed*; but if, after all our concessions, and our efforts to promote harmony, we shall be driven to resistance, we here declare our readiness and our determination to co-operate with all Southern patriots, without regard to party, in any wise measure that may be adopted calculated either to restore the violated Federal Constitution, or to protect the institutions of the South, and save the country from utter ruin.

To be prepaired for any emergency, let it therefore be

Resolved, That we will stand ready to co-operate in an constitutional measure of redress the South may adopt.

Resolved, That if steps are not taken to repair the wrongs inflicted upon the South, by the passage through Congress of what has been called the Slavery bills, the people should seriously consider the propriety of suspending all business intercourse with the aggressive fanatics of the North.

The meeting was addressed by B. Shipp and J. M. Newson.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be signed by the Officers, and published in the Lincolnton, Charlotte, Raleigh and Columbia papers, and all others friendly to a united and determined maintenance of Southern rights and interests.

JAMES QUINN, *Chairman.*

J. M. LEWIS, LEE A. MOORE, J. WEBSTER, } *Secretaries.*

The Mechanics of Fayetteville held a meeting on the 3rd instant, to take into consideration the interests of the mechanical portion of the community, and of the State generally. A committee of ten was appointed to take the subject under consideration and report to an adjourned meeting. *North Carolinian.*

We think it highly important and commendable for mechanics to take their own interests in their own hands. This thing has been too long neglected by Southern Mechanics and the consequence is that they are far behind those of the North in invention and improvement in the different branches of mechanism. It is a great folly to let petty rivalry in any branch of business operate to the suppression of that social intercourse and unity of effort which, when fully cherished, is almost certain to result in the mutual advantage of all concerned.

We hope to see the time soon arrive when Mechanics of all trades shall combine to assert the dignity of labor, when the knowledge and ingenuity of each shall be employed for the good of all. Thus they would secure to themselves the respect they deserve, and the community from being imposed upon by bunglers, undertaking to do work at half price, which *Master Workmen* alone are capable of doing well.

Mechanics of North Carolina, call meetings—form associations—take the management of your interests into your own hands, and thus assume the position to which you are entitled. At a crisis like the present it is highly important you should do so.

Warrenton News.

IMPORTANT MEETING. J. H. Danforth, Esq., the Postmaster at Eufaula, Alabama, having refused to deliver the National Era, an Abolition paper, to a subscriber, and having been admonished for it by the Assistant Postmaster General, a large meeting of the citizens of Eufaula, was held, at which resolutions were passed, sustaining Mr. Danforth, and declaring that in case of his removal for his conduct in this matter, no other Postmaster would be permitted to take his place.

The Pittsburg Synod of the Presbyterian Church, old school, closed its session last week without any action on the fugitive slave law. Several propositions had been introduced which distinctly declared the law void, as conflicting with the Divine law. But moderate counsels ultimately prevailed, and the Synod adjourned without taking definite action, or resolving upon a formal expression of opinion, as to the obligations of this law on the conscience and conduct of citizens with its jurisdiction.

CAROLINA MANUFACTURES. We learn that a telegraphic despatch has been received in this town from New York, stating that the superb buggy manufactured by our enterprising fellow-townsman, Mr. J. C. Thornton, and to which was awarded the first premium at the South Carolina Institute last year, has carried off the first prize at the Fair in Castle Garden, New York. There were nine other competitors.

Columbia Republican.

For the North Carolina Standard.

TO JAMES B. SHEPARD, ESQ.

NO. 2.

SIR: I addressed you in June last an article on the subject of your course on State debts, the principles of which have been established by experience, and the truth of which by the people of North Carolina has been most triumphantly sustained in the recent elections for Governor and Legislature.

The subject of the State debt and consequent liability of the people is always to them interesting and important. Now that the Legislature is about to assemble, it well becomes that intelligent body to ascertain the exact amount of the State's liability, real as well as prospective, and see what means are at her command to extinguish this liability; to create a *sinking fund* which can be set apart to meet these debts without resort to the ruinous taxation of the people.

In all her investments in funds and stock the State has been most unfortunate. Other States that have embarked in the schemes of Internal Improvements, have received some dividends from the stocks, and thus been enabled better to pay off these debts. But with few exceptions, this has not been the case in North Carolina.

The time has come that the State must meet this question fairly and fearlessly, and in no partizan spirit, but as statesmen and patriots. It is no use to pronounce eulogies on the State, and glorify the cause of internal improvement. The facts and figures are composed of stubborn stuff, and not to be thus affected. States, like individuals, may pay too much for the glory of internal improvements. Rev. Sidney Smith tells us what England has paid for glory, and what are the blessings of taxation:

"We can tell *Jonathan* the consequence of being too fond of glory: Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, covers the back, or is placed under foot—taxes upon every thing that is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste. Taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion. Taxes upon every thing on earth, and water under the earth. Taxes upon every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home. Taxes upon sauce that nourishes the infant, and the coffin that encloses old age. The Englishman mounts his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle when in health; when sick, pours out medicine for which he is taxed 50 per cent into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent; throws himself on his chintz bed for which he has paid 25 per cent, expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid for a license a tax of 100 pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole estate is thus taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the Church, his name is recorded on taxed marble, and he is then gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more." (See Sidney Smith's works, page 140.)

This picture may be strongly drawn, but it is true to the life. Let us avoid a similar condition; and the present Legislature, elected for the purpose of public good, should create some rampart which may stop this deluge of expenditure, by which our State may be reduced to the condition of Pennsylvania in '98, or Mississippi in later times. It is due to the people and to posterity to create some constitutional barrier to the use of the State's faith and credit to corporations and individuals. Let us profit by the wisdom and examples of other States. The State of New York has acted upon this subject.

Notwithstanding the great resources of that State, and the large revenues annually derived from her canals, the last Convention of New York, acting no doubt in obedience to the popular will on the subject, wisely inserted in the Constitution such limitations as will ensure safety against an overshadowing public debt, as well as punctually meet the interest and gradually extinguish the principal of that which had been created prior to the adoption of the present form of government. In compliance with the Constitution of New York, one million, three hundred thousand dollars, (being part of the nett revenues of her canals,) are annually applied to the payment of the interest and part of the canal debt, and after the year 1855, one million seven hundred thousand dollars are required to be applied to that purpose. The Legislature is authorized to borrow money to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, and the Legislature "may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed one million of dollars." Except for the foregoing objects, no debt can be contracted, "unless such debt shall be authorized by a law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and *such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay the interest of such debt as it falls due*, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt *within eight years* from the time of the contracting thereof. *No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it, at such election.*"

The Constitution of Rhode Island ordains that, "the General Assembly shall have no power, hereafter, without the express consent of the people, to incur State debts to an amount *exceeding fifty thousand dollars*, except in time of war, or in case of insurrection or invasion; nor shall they in any case, without such consent, pledge the faith of the State for the payment of the obligations of others." The assent of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly is required "to every bill appropriating the public money or property for local or private purposes."

The Constitution of New Jersey contains the following provision:

"The Legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities of the State, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law, for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of each debt or liability as it falls due, and, also, to pay and discharge the principle of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged, and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein and to the payment of the debt thereby created."

The Constitution of New Jersey also contains the following provision, inserted probably with the view of counteracting the modern practice known by the significant term of "log-rolling:"

"To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title."

The Constitution of Louisiana provides that, "The aggregate amount of debts hereafter contracted by the Legislature shall never exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, except in the case of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, unless the same be authorized by some law, for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; *which law shall provide ways and means, by taxation*, for the payment of running interest during the whole time for which said debt shall be contracted, and for the full and punctual discharge at maturity of the capital borrowed; and said law shall be irrepealable until principal and interest are fully paid and discharged, and *shall not be put into execution until after its enactment by the first Legislature returned by a general election after its passage.*"

The Constitution of Mississippi forbids the appropriation of money to objects of internal improvement, "unless a bill for that pupose be approved by two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature."

The same Constitution provides that no law shall ever be passed to raise a loan of money upon the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State, unless said law shall have been approved by a majority of both houses of the Legislature, during *two consecutive sessions* of said Legislature.

The Constitution of Texas prohibits the Legislature from borrowing money except by a majority of *two-thirds* of both houses of Assembly, nor is the Legislature allowed to contract any debt exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurrection.

The Constitution of Iowa contains a provision in reference to the public debt, loans, &c., very similar to that which has already been referred to in the constitution of New Jersey.

The Constitution of Wisconsin ordains that, "The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation." Unless for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection or defending the State in time of war, the Legislature is prohibited from contracting debts exceeding in the aggregate one hundred thousand dollars, and every law authorizing a loan "shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and the principal within five years."

The Constitution of Arkansas provides "that no other or greater amounts of revenue shall at any time be levied, than required for the necessary expenses of government, unless by a concurrence of two-thirds of both houses of the General Assembly."

I have not seen the new Constitution of Kentucky, but I understand it provides, that no law appropriating money to objects of internal improvement shall be carried into effect, unless it receive the approval of a majority of the voters at the succeeding general election.

The foregoing extracts demonstrate the hostility of the people of New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Arkansas and Kentucky, to a large public debt. They evince no unbounded confidence in legislative discretion or legislative wisdom; on the contrary they are characterized by that spirit of caution and distrust, which observation has inspired and experience has sanctioned.

As in a former number, the writer of this disclaims any hostility to any scheme that may have been entered into for the welfare of our State. What has been done cannot be helped; we wish to profit by experience, and amend the future by the past.

CATO.

MILITARY AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL IN WESTERN CAROLINA. We have been long of the opinion that something of this sort is demanded by the necessities of our State. That education is essential to the welfare of a State, is a fact beyond all contradiction; and that the military education of her sons is equally essential for her defence and support needs no argument. We have been favored with the letter below, that shows upon what basis our sister State, Virginia, has organized and has in complete and successful operation her Military Institute. South Carolina has an Institute similar. We are gratified to learn that memorials will be presented to our General Assembly, to locate and establish a School similar to these, at or near the Catawba Springs, in this County. Properly encouraged by the Legislature, and under capable and scientific instructors, an Institute might be established that would disseminate knowledge and information not only to the present generation, but to thousands yet unborn. The location is beautiful, the buildings could be readily prepared to receive the cadets, as soon as organized, and would command the patronage not only of our own State, but portions of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and other States.

We deem this a matter of great moment to the country; and in the present crisis of our Southern country, essential to her interest, and we respectfully request the attention of our members of the Legislature, and earnestly request their co-operation and exertions for its establishment, on such a basis as may be worthy of the State, and most conducive to the welfare of its citizens. *Lincoln Republican.*

From Gen. Wm. H. Richardson, Adjutant General of the State of Virginia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, May 28, 1850.

Dear Sir: The Governor has handed me your letter to him enclosing one from Col. Wheeler.

The Virginia Military Institute was put into operation in November 1839, by substituting a corps of 40 cadets for the regular guard of 20 soldiers commanded by a Lieutenant, and costing the State 6000 dollars per annum. It was an experiment through which, the instrumentality of Col. Francis H. Smith, the Superintendant, a graduate at West Point, and a native of Virginia, has proved most successful.

The course of instruction and discipline are the same as at West Point. The corps of cadets has been increased to 120, of which 32 are educated at the expense of the State and are required to teach in some school in the State, two years after graduating. The other cadets pay their own expenses, which, *inlcuding every thing*, are not permitted to exceed $275 the first year, and $250 the succeeding years of the cadet's course. Such is the just reputation of the school, that many more applicants for pay cadetships offer every year than can be received—and the last Legislature appropriated $46,000 in 4 annual instalments, for reconstructing the buildings upon a plan adapted to the purposes of a military school, and to accomodate 200 cadets. The whole annual appropriation is a little under $10,000. No cadet is admitted under 16 or over 25 years of age. It is an excellent prepamtory school for boys entering early and intended for professional life—the restraints of military discipline and course of mental and moral training establish habits of system, order and industry, no where else acquired—and the graduate still has time for a classical course at the University.

For those not intended for the learned professions, but the practical business of active life, it is the best finishing school.

The graduates are the best teachers—and are eagerly sought for and to an extent, greatly beyond the supply. Many of the pay cadets teach for a year or two. The provisions for the cadets is admirable—to each one of them a diploma is an independence—it secures him at once employment as a teacher, not unfrequently a professor—and whatever emolument attaches to that station.

With high respect and esteem,
I have the honor to be very
Respectfully your ob't serv't.
WM. H. RICHARDSON.

The Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,
U. S. Senator.

Unless our Northern people, however, learn to look upon this Federal Republic in the spirit in which it is framed, and to execute all the articles of the holy covenant of the constitution in good faith, there is an end of the Union. We can dissociate ourselves into 31 distinct, and, in all respects, independent sovereignties; but we cannot execute the Constitution in the parts that suit us, and nullify it in the parts that displease us. The covenant to surrender fugitive slaves is unpopular in the North, but it is nevertheless a solemn covenant. If we are to enjoy the blessings and the benefits of one Government, and continue to be one people, popularity or unpopularity must be disregarded, and duty must be done. We tremble more for our country now, as we see the North shrink away from this painful duty under the Constitution, than we have ever trembled over Texan State threats, Nashville Conventions, or South Carolina secessions. If the North turns Nullifier, our republic is wrecked on the rock that has dashed to pieces all others, and as we go down the last wail of Freedom goes with us.

The slave case in Boston shows us that practical nullification exists in that city already. The act of Congress is virtually nullified.

Not only is the slave refused to 'be delivered up,' but the claimant is put under $10,000 bonds in a slander suit for calling the slave a slave.

It is evident that Boston cannot long nullify the laws without reciprocal nulification elsewhere. If the Constitution and laws cannot be enforced in Boston, they cannot be enforced out of Boston for the benefit of Boston. *New York Express.*

SIGNIFICANT. Every Democratic paper in Mississippi is dissatisfied with the measures of "adjustment" as they passed the last Congress. The Natchez Free Trader says that the first business of the called session of the Mississippi Legislature will be to condemn the course of Senator Foote on all the Southern questions that have come up this session in Congress, and, as the body from whose suffrages he gained his seat in the United States Senate, *to request his immediate resignation.*

SUICIDE. We learn that Mr. Cordy Alsobrook, aged about 50 years, living in the lower part of this county, committed suicide on the 17th instant by shooting himself with a gun. He left a wife and 5 children. He was a very poor man and had lost the use of one of his hands, which caused his mind to be greatly distressed. He had become tired of living and resolved to die. He shot himself in the presence of a son and daughter. The gun snapped five times before it went off. He was a peaceable citizen and a good man. *Halifax Republican.*

There has lately been a great falling off in California emigration from New Orleans. A regular line of seven schooners, which for a considerable time had full business in carrying passengers to Chagres, is now wholly withdrawn for want of patronage.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

OUR FIRST SEMI-WEEKLY.

We gave notice in our last that we should publish our first Semi-Weekly on Wednesday next, and our next Weekly on the Friday ensuing; but finding, after more reflection and inquiry, that it would be best to continue our Weekly on Wednesdays, on account of the run of the Mails, we have changed our plan and present our first Semi-Weekly to-day. The Semi-Weekly Standard will therefore be printed and mailed on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the Weekly Standard on Wednesdays, as heretofore.

Our enterprise, we are glad to inform our friends, is likely to be well sustained. We are in the constant receipt of subscribers both to our Weekly and Semi-Weekly; and the prospect in addition is, that our lists will receive considerable accessions from names brought in by friends, at the opening of the Legislature.

Our most grateful acknowledgements are due, and are hereby tendered, to those pesons who have taken an interest in our success, and contributed by their exertions to extend our circulation. To our brethren of the Press also, we are under many and lasting obligations, for the very kind and liberal manner in which they have been pleased to notice our enterprise and humble labors.

Particular attention is directed to our "Terms," as published on our first page.

CENSUS RETURNS FOR 1850.

We are indebted to Col. Little for the Census Returns from Camden, Carteret, Stanly, and Wayne Counties. A mistake having occurred in our publication of the Census of Wayne, in a former number, we insert that County again, together with all the Counties thus far heard from.

	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Hertford,	7,481	8,312	828
Pasquotank,	8,514	9,033	519
Tyrrell,	4,657	5,128	471
Wake,	21,118	26,468	5,350
Guilford,	19,175	19,731	556
Camden,	5,663	6,049	386
Carteret,	6,590	7,001	411
Stanly,	5,609	6,983	1,374
Wayne,	10,891	13,487	2,596.

The above exhibits an increase of 12,491 in nine Counties. If the 79 Counties, large and small, should come in as the above nine have, the increase in population in this State, since 1840, will be a fraction over 100,000; but even with such an increase, we fear we shall lose a member of Congress.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

Gov. Manly has appointed Col. James F. Taylor of this City, an Agent through whom Societies and individuals in North Carolina may forward articles for admission at the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London, in May, 1851. The appointment is an excellent one. No one would give more attention to this subject, or perform the duties in question with more intelligence and discrimination, than Mr. Taylor.

This Exhibition is to be a *great Fair*, at which the productions of all the nations in the world, both raw and manufactured, are expected to be displayed; and the result of this Exhibition, it is anticipated, will be a better understanding of the resources of various countries and climes, and a consequent improvement and advancement in the mechanical, agricultural, and commercial interests of the world in general. The President of the United States has placed a vessel at the disposal of the Executive Committee at Washington, for the purpose of forwarding articles from this country; and a number of the Governors of the respective States have already appointed Committees to co-operate with this Executive Committee. Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, has appointed a Committee of twelve for this purpose, to act for that State.

LITERARY NOTICES, &c.

Mr. Henry D. Turner has laid upon our table "the Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, edited by his Son, 5th part," to be completed in six parts. This is a deeply interesting work.

Also, the "Illustrated Family Christian Almanac," printed in Boston, and published by the American Tract Society.

Also, the "Church Almanac, for the year of our Lord 1851." This Almanac contains a mass of valuable information in relation to the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, and in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the English Colonies. The list of the Bishops and Clergy, which it gives, and the statistics of the various Dioceses, must render it acceptable and useful, especially to the Members of that Church. It is very neatly printed; and so is the "Illustrated Family Christian Almanac," mentioned above.

Mr. Turner has also sent us a lovely miniature likeness of the immortal JENNY LIND. A friend, who has seen Jenny, and heard her sing, pronounces it an excellent likeness.

THE UNION MEETING.

The call for the Union Meeting on Wednesday evening will be found in our columns to-day. The signers, numerous as they are, could have been doubled, tripled, or quadrupled; but "enough is as good as a feast," and there was no occasion for more. The signers embrace men of all professions, though most of them are merchants. The idea that this meeting originated through fear or cowardice as to the course of the South, or in any manner by Southern dictation, is as gratuitous as it is untrue. The meeting originated according to the best of our knowledge, in the purest and most patriotic purposes, in a love of the Union, in a determination to stand by the Constitution, in a common resolve to obey the laws of the land, in a detestation of fanaticism, in a weariness of agitation, and in an earnest anxiety to end debate upon settled questions of public policy. The signers wish to show the North, more than their countrymen of the South, that they are ready here, and now, to frown upon the spirit of Discord, Disunion, and Nullification so rife for mischief in our midst, and that, too, regardless of all legal restraint, and all sense of moral obligation. *New York Express.*

This Meeting was held on Wednesday evening last. It was expected to be a great demonstration on the part of New York City, which is, in many respects, sound on the Slavery question. The Express of Tuesday last contains the names of some fifteen hundred persons to the call for this Meeting.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE. We learn that during the meeting of the Grand Division, in this city some fortnight ago, a *Grand Union* of daughters of Temperance was organized. Ladies were in attendance from three subordinate Unions. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Mrs. E. A. P. Lemay, of Raleigh, G. P. S.
Mrs. N. D. Hunt, of Franklinsville, G. A. S.
Mrs. L. M. Petersillia, of Raleigh, G. S. S.
Mrs. L. M. Makepeace, of Franklinsville, G. S. S.
Miss M. R. McKinnie, Smithfield, G. S. G.
Miss L. G. Briggs, of Raleigh, G. S. C.
Mrs. J. E. Boykin, of Smithfield, G. S. S.

We learn that the Consulship to Havana, in Cuba, has been offered to Hugh Waddell, Esq., of Orange County. This is a "snug" office, and we presume that as a matter of course Mr. Waddell will accept it.

FREE COLORED PERSONS AND SLAVES.

Public attention in North Carolina has been for some time past directed to the importance of devising some plan for preventing the increase of free persons of color, and of ultimately removing them entirely from the State. A course of this sort has been rendered the more necessary, by the aggressions of the free States upon our rights and interests, and by the constantly increasing obligations upon us to keep a strict watch over the habits and morals of our slaves. It is due to candor and justice to say, that we have among us some free persons of color who are worthy and industrious citizens, and who deserve the respect and confidence of the communities in which they respectively reside; but as a general rule, this class of our population are vicious, idle, and disorderly, and therefore a dead weight upon the body politic. They consume, but produce nothing; and in addition to this they corrupt our slaves, and render them, in many instances, insolent and insubordinate. Any law, looking to the removal of free persons of color, would necessarily operate harshly upon that worthy portion of them already referred to; but a law for this purpose would most probably be general, and they, we apprehend, will be ultimately compelled to share the same lot with the vicious and disorderly. We propose no plan on the subject. We merely allude to it, in obedience to the demands of public sentiment, leaving it to our legislators to devise the plan and apply the remedy for this growing evil. It may be, however, that some measure may be adopted, which, while it will rid the State of the great mass of this class of our population, will at the same time permit those to remain, of a certain age, (say beyond sixty,) who can establish a good character, or who may be able to show (with a good character,) a certain amount of property as the result of inheritance or honest earnings. This would operate as a reward for well doing to the industrious and deserving, and also cut off, by the restriction as to age, any chances for an increase of this kind of population.

One of the free States—Illinois—has already, by a Constitutional enactment, excluded free persons of color from coming within her limits; and Ohio is about to follow the example. The day is not distant, in our opinion, when most of the free States will adopt a similar course.

At the last session of the Virginia Legislature a law was passed appropriating $30,000 and levying a tax of one dollar on each free colored man, to be applied to the removal of this class of persons from that State. This appropriation of $30,000 is an annual one, and it will no doubt be increased in the future, if any increase should be necessary.

A friend at our elbow suggests that nothing would please him better than to see every free colored person in this State taken up bodily, and set down in the old-fashioned, *law-and-order* State of Massachusetts. Such an event would create a delectable stir among the descendants of the Puritans. It might serve to cool their affection for fugitive slaves, and incline them to restore the stolen property of the Southern people. Or we might visit them on this score in another shape, by offering a premium of three or four hundred dollars cash, to be paid on due proof from the State Treasury, to each free negro who would report himself within a certain time as safely landed on the soil of a free State. This would diminish the evil in our midst, and at the same time *please* and *gratify* our Northern fellow-citizens.

It is of the first importance to the value of our slave property, as well as to the welfare and happiness of the slaves themselves, that our laws in relation to them and to free persons of color, should be rigidly enforced. We call upon the Magistrates, County Attorneys, and the officers of the law to be vigilant and diligent in this matter, and to see that the laws are observed. We *demand* this of them, in the name of the people, and by every consideration connected with this subject, which can address itself to their sense of duty and their consciences. Our space will not permit us at this time to point out the various laws on this subject, but they are well known to those charged with their execution. Among them, however, we may allude to two evils: One is, the hiring of their own time by slaves; and the other, slaves going at large on Sundays and at night without written permits from their masters or overseers. These evils ought to be corrected at once; and if the present law on the subject is not stringent enough, let it be amended at the ensuing session. By the 86th Chapter of the Revised Statutes it is made the duty of the County Courts to appoint Patrollers once in each year, whose duty it shall be to patrol their respective districts and preserve order among the slaves. Do the Courts perform this duty? Do they see to it that Patrollers, thus appointed by them, are active, vigilant, and faithful?

We take the liberty of calling attention to another provision of our laws, on this subject. By the 17th section of the Chapter on "Crimes and Punishments," it is enacted that any person who shall "knowingly bring into this State, with an intent to circulate, or knowingly circulate or publish within this State, any written or printed pamphlet or paper, the evident tendency whereof would be to excite insurrection, conspiracy, or resistance in the slaves or free negroes and persons of color within this State, or which shall advise or pursuade slaves or free persons of color to insurrection, conspiracy, or resistance"—such person so offending shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall, for the first offence, "be imprisoned not less than one year and be put in the pillory and whipped, at the discretion of the Court; and for the second offence shall suffer death without benefit of Clergy." Now this section ought to be altered, in our humble opinion, so as to take away from such person his benefit of Clergy, and thus subject him to the death-punishment for the *first* offence. This is the section under which the *Reverend* Messrs. Crooks and McBride were indicted at Forsythe Court. McBride was convicted; and if the law had been as strong as it ought to have been made at first, instead of being at large, as he now is, under a light forfeiture by way of bail, the gallows would have risen up before him as the merited end of his folly and crime.

We shall allude to this subject again, in its various aspects; and in the meantime we hope our brethren of the Press will generally speak out, and give to their readers the benefit of their reflections and opinions upon this important matter. The Legislature is about to assemble, and our laws on this subject will doubtless be brought before it for revision and amendment. Under these circumstances, the Press can perform no duty more acceptable or proper, than that of collecting and condensing the views of their respective communities, so that the amendments, additions, and alterations proposed may not only be well considered and matured in advance, but be in accordance, as nearly as possible, with the wishes and judgment of the public generally.

The Ohio Statesman says that all the Democratic members of Congress recently elected from that State, will vote to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. On the contrary, the Democratic members from Pennsylvania will generally stand by the law.

We regret to learn that the Steam Saw-Mill of W. S. Ballenger, Esq. of Johnston County, was destroyed a few days since by fire. We have not heard the extent of his loss.

BOSTON NULLIFICATION.

Boston is just now the seat of great excitement, on account of the Fugitive Slave Law. Indeed, all Massachusetts, with the exception of Daniel Webster and a few of the faithful Democracy, appears to be arrayed against this law, and determined in the first place to evade it, and in the second to repeal it, if possible, at the next session of Congress. We copy the following articles from the Boston papers, showing the nature of the excitement and its extent:

FUGITIVE-SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY. There was some slight commotion in this city yesterday, in consequence of the issuing of a warrant for William Crafts, and his wife Ellen, fugitives from Macon, Georgia, claimed by a person named Hughes, said to be a jailor, and acting as agent of the master of the Crafts. The rumors in circulation yesterday in relation to the affair were numberless, but the facts we believe to be as follows:

Mr. Hughes applied to Judge Sprague on Thursday for the warrants, and they were placed in the hands of George Devens, United States marshal, that night, or early yesterday morning. It was known to Crafts and his friends that an agent was here in pursuit of him, and his determination was to resist seizure; and for that purpose he armed himself, and professed to wait for the officer and agent, at his residence in Cambridge street, where he also has a small shop, in which he worked as a cabinet-maker. In the course of the forenoon, however, his friends prevailed upon him to retire to the house of one Hayden, in Southac street. In the course of the day both houses were reconnoitered by persons in the service of the agent, but there was no attempt to enter and make an arrest.

In the forenoon E. G. Loring and S. E. Sewell, retained by the vigilance committee as general counsel for fugitives, called upon Judge Sprague at his chambers, and interrogated him, specifically, whether he had issued any warrants, and, if so, against whom. Judge Sprague declined giving any reply other than to say that he regarded such warrants as standing upon the same ground as all other warrants, and therefore that he was not at liberty to make any disclosures in relation to them before they had been served. He also declined to answer whether he had or had not issued any warrants. At one time there was a large crowd near the court-house, and one white man made himself conspicuous at the corner of Franklin avenue and Court street, by haranguing the assembly, and advising them to resist unto the death, if any arrest should be made. Considerable crowds were also collected in Ann and Cambridge streets about the middle of the day; but, as no open measures were taken towards serving the warrants, the excitement died away during the afternoon.

Boston Post.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON. Yesterday afternoon, towards night, the excitement about Court square and Court street had subsided, and the only place of excitement, apparently, was at the west part of the city, where William Crafts, the fugitive against whom a warrant was generallly understood to have been issued, was quartered.

At noon yesterday it was advised by some of the particular friends of the fugitives to issue a circular, to be sent round to all the fugitives in the city. A circular was subsequently issued, generally circulated, and reading as follows: "To the rescue! Three fugitives about to be arrested! William Crafts supposed to be one! Be on the alert! No time to be lost! Friday, noon, Oct. 25, 1850."

During yesterday afternoon crowds continued to collect in the western part of the city, in expectation that some demonstration might be made. We understand that the United States marshal, Mr. Devens, endeavored during the day to secure the assistance of constables, and other officers of the city government, in making arrests, but was generally refused. One of the constables—a good-looking, able-bodied man—said that sooner than go in he would leave the city, and go out to Porter's and board, and let the parties "settle their own hash." *Boston Times.*

[By telegraph to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]
BOSTON, Oct. 28.

THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE EXCITEMENT. No arrest of fugitive slaves has yet taken place, and the city is quiet, although incendiary handbills are posted about the streets. Wm. H. Hughes, of Macon, Georgia, who came on to reclaim Crafts, has voluntarily given bail in $10,000, to answer to a charge of slander in stating that Crafts was guilty of theft in stealing himself and clothes. Knight, who was arrested on Saturday afternoon for slander, came on here on his own private business, and was called on by Hughes to identify Crafts, whom he had employed in Macon.

The vigilance committee has been increased to 100. C. G. Loring and other leading lawyers have volunteered to defend any fugitive who may be arrested. Crafts remains quiet at his house in Southac street. The houses in this part of the city are barricaded, and plentifully provided with arms and ammunition.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE IS HIS CASTLE. The Boston Journal states that, on inquiry of the marshal, Judge Sprague has intimated that the process for the arrest of a fugitive slave is in the nature of civil process; that in serving it an officer will not be justified in breaking open the other outer door of any dwelling-house; that every dwelling-house is the castle of its occupants. This protection, however, is confined to the dwelling-house, or house where a person sleeps, and not to his place of business. It is also confined to the outer door. If this is left open, or if the marshal is admitted within it, he may break open any *inner door*.

Thus it is that the laws and Constitution of the country are disregarded and trampled under foot, in one of the most enlightened cities in America; and lawyers are found mean enough to advise the arrest of a master claiming his slave, on the ground that he had slandered the slave in saying he had stolen himself! As the Washington Union well says: "A lawyer who would advise such an arrest must be as ignorant of law as he is lost to all sense of professional duty. The words imputed to the witness would not be *slander* if uttered a thousand times. To say that they would be is as absurd as to charge a man with slander for saying of another, 'He is guilty of *murder*—for he murdered a mad dog.'"

The houses of the fugitives in Boston are, it seems, "barricaded, and plentifully supplied with ammunition." The wronged and outraged slaveholders of the South look to the President of the United States *to enforce the laws.* High times, indeed, when runaway negroes, protected and fortified in the bosom of a sovereign State, are too strong for the laws of Congress and the Constitution of the land! Who has any thing to say now about *Southern* "disunionists" and South Carolina "nullification"? From the bottom of our heart do we hope that the vile fanatics and their natural allies, the Freesoilers, may be overthrown and crushed in the contest now going on, and the Union come forth unshattered and triumphant; but while we hope we fear also, for it is apparent that the deadly poison is circulating, more or less, in all Northern veins, and that the madness now prevailing among large portions of the Northern people is destined to increase both in its intensity and sway. Here and there we can see a bright spot in the midst of darkness; but in the very "cradle of liberty" the sun of the Constitution now casts its palest and sickliest beams. We turn with hope to New York City, and to glorious old Pennsylvania, and to portions of Michigan and New Hampshire; but we expect nothing calculated to cheer any lover of the Union, or friend of Southern rights, from Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, or Maine. Who, we repeat, are the "disunionists" now? Let events, rapidly transpiring, give the answer.

The fate of the Union hangs on *this* result. There is no doubt of it. If the people of the free States shall crush this foul spirit of rebellion, and stand up to the Constitution and the laws, the States of the South will acquiesce in other measures already adopted, and the Union will endure; but if not, and this Fugitive Slave Law is repealed, or its vitality destroyed, separation will and *ought* to ensue.

The Virginia Reform Convention, now in session at Richmond, has at length organized its Committees, and is now fairly at work.

W N 873 RN

CHICAGO—JUDGE DOUGLAS.

We copy from the Washington Union the following Telegraphic account of the action of the City Council of Chicago, Illinois, with reference to the Fugitive Slave Law, together with the well-merited commendations bestowed by that paper on Judge Douglas, for his patriotic efforts in breasting the storm of folly and fanaticism in that City. The Union says:

"We have received a telegraphic despatch, dated the 25th instant, from S. S. Hays, at Chicago, stating the efforts of the city council *to nullify* the late fugitive slave law, and the conseqent assemblage of a large public meeting to disapprove of the act. We subjoin the interesting bulletin to our article.

Judge Douglas, of the Senate, addressed this meeting in a most able and eloquent speech, vindicating that law, and condemning the efforts to evade it. The effect was tremendous—the meeting *unanimously* dissented from the act of the council, and that body subsequently rescinded the act. Such is the force of truth, boldly, openly, and manfully maintained. Judge Douglas deserves the highest credit for his patriotic efforts to sustain the law and the constitution of his country.

We see in this memorable transaction the triumph of a great principle, which we have so often endeavored to impress upon our young countrymen. We see in this case the triumph of Truth when she is boldly and frankly vindicated. "Truth is mighty and will prevail;" but it is because she has champions worthy of her cause. Had Judge Douglas consulted the dictates of prudence, and shrunk from the contest, or had he entered upon the discussion with half his armor on, and shorn of half his moral power, he would not have achieved the decided victory which he has won. Never was a more triumphant tribute paid to the cause of truth, maintained with firmness and advocated with eloquence, than in the effort of Judge Douglas on this delicate and trying occasion. That one single man should, by his moral courage and his intellectual resources, so successfully turn the tide of opinion in a meeting of 4,000 citizens—that he should, by a single speech, have effected an "entire revolution of public sentiment," and that he should have induced even the council of Chicago to council its nullifying resolutions—is a feather in his cap, which any orator might desire to wear. We know not whether it is a higher compliment to the force of his talents or to the power of truth. With such champions, the Union may defy every attack. Let American patriots but boldly speak out in the North as well as in the South, and all sectionalism, all ultraism, all Sewardism, all disunionism would vanish, and this Union would stand upon a rock, which would defy all the winds of Heaven and all the elements of Nature to shake it from the firm basis on which it rests:

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1850.

"*To the Editor of the Union:*

"Great excitement in Chicago. The council has passed resolutions nullifying the act of Congress relating to the fugitive slave law, releasing the police from obedience, urging resistance, and denouncing our congressmen. Last night four thousand citizens assembled, the Mayor presiding. Senator Douglas made a great and glorious speech in defence of all measures of the Compromise, and the fugitive-slave law particularly, effecting an entire revolution in public sentiment. It was resolved unanimously to sustain the law, and the action of the city council was repudiated. "S. S. HAYS."

CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1850.

"Since Judge Douglas's speech, the city council has rescinded the nullifying resolutions.

"S. S. H."

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. We are gratified to notice the signs of improvement exhibited by the Democratic press of this State, both at the seat of government and elsewhere. Brother Holden is doing yeoman's service, and besides editing an able paper, publishes a handsome one. Our friend Eccles, of the Lincoln Courier, comes out in a new dress, and makes a very handsome appearance, and the matter is well worthy of the manner. Eccles is a trump. And then there is the Hornet's Nest at Charlotte, originally something of a Whig, and with Whig sympathies, until his honest convictions forced him into the ranks of the Democratic party. He is now on the right track, and although in somethings we do think that he goes too far, yet, for all that, he errs on the right side, and can take our right ☞. We have already noticed the improvement in the Goldsboro' Patriot. We think it improved both in appearance and matter. We hope that our friend Robinson may be amply sustained. The Warrenton News is also a considerable improvement on the old "Reporter;" and the Pioneer, at Elizabeth City, is a valuable accession to the Republican ranks. We have here only noticed those papers which have recently effected changes or improvements on their "personal appearance." Many of our standard papers are as they were, and as such are always welcome. By the by, we have not said a word about a paper which we do think is rather neatly printed than otherwise—an unpretending little sheet published in the little village of Wilmington—the Wilmington Journal. We know the Editors very well, and think them reasonably good fellows and worthy of support, which, we have no doubt, a discerning public will award to them. Any one in North Carolina who can print a neater sheet can take our hat.

Wilmington Journal.

Here's a health to the Journal and its worthy Editors: May its *Price* continue to be cheerfully paid, and may it always abound with a *Fulton* of the best matter.

But seriously, the Journal is one of the best papers in the State, every way, and the neatness of its typographical execution almost excites our envy. Success to it, and to the Press generally. Wilmington can boast her full share of excellent papers, from the Commercial, with its clear and vigorous articles, to the Aurora, startling us ever and anon with its bolts of sarcasm and its flashes of genuine Southern indignation.

A "Woman's Rights Convention" was recently held at Worcester, Massachusetts, in which a number of foolish things were said and done. Women made Speeches—women acted on Committees—and women claimed the right to vote, and, in fact, *to be men.* Now, we think as much of the women as any body, and would go as far as any one to see them righted when they are wronged; but our opinion is, the Worcester Convention to the contrary notwithstanding, that the usages of society and the civilized Christian world on this subject, do not stand in need of any alteration or amendment. This Convention was addressed by Abby Kelly Foster and Frederick Douglas, and it comes in for a special share of Horace Greely's countenance and praise. Whatever such people approve or commend, we would avoid and shun as we would Sin embodied, or the Asiatic Cholera.

DAILY REGISTER. The editor of the Raleigh Register proposes to issue a daily sheet during the session of the Legislature. He says four hundred subscribers to it would enable him to print it without loss.

The price will be $1,50, in advance in all cases. It will be worth the money to those who wish to be kept daily advised of the proceedings of the Legislature. Merchants in particular ought to encourage an enterprise of this sort, as it all helps trade.

Fay. Carolinian.

POPULATION OF WARRENTON. According to the official statement of the "census taker," Mr. Hawkins, the population of Warrenton is 1194, to-wit:

Whites,	567
Negro slaves,	600
Free Negroes,	27
	1194

Warrenton News.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of North Carolina holds its annual session in Raleigh commencing on Monday the 3rd day of December next. As business of the utmost importance to the Craft in North Carolina will come before the G. L., every lodge should make preparation to be fully represented at this session.

Warrenton News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

Affairs in England and France—Denmark and the Duchies—Cotton Firmer—Breadstuffs Firm—Sugars and Molasses advanced, &c., &c.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

HALIFAX, Oct. 28. The royal steamer Canada, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 19th instant, and London to the 18th, being three days later than the advices by the Pacific. She left in about an hour, for Boston. She made the run to Halifax in less than nine days.

ENGLAND. The political and general news since the sailing of the Pacific, is, as regards England without interest.

Five new Bishoprics have been created in the Anglo-Catholic Church. Cardinal Wismer has received the Archbishopric in Ireland.

The farming operations for the spring crop have commenced upon an extensive scale.

FRANCE. The revenue returns for the past nine months have been published, and show an increase of £9,000 francs over the same period last year.

The National asserts the probability of a considerable modification of the Cabinet taking place.

The President's treatment of the army is the subject of much comment in the various journals. The cries of the army will be put down, and stringent measures taken to prevent insurbordination in the army, or any feeling to threaten the republic.

The Republican and Orleans parties respectively have become consolidated, while the Legitimist and Bonapartist factions are daily becoming weaker.

By telegraph, we have advices from Paris to Thursday, which state that it is reported that if towards the end of the President's tour it should be thought right to ask the country to decide between a monarchy and republic, it was promised to throw no obstacle in the way of such proceeding.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. Nothing new has occurred in the relative positions of the armies since the assault upon Frederichstadt. It is confidently asserted that diplomatists will be called in to adjust the difficulties with Hesse Cassel. All the newly appointed ministers are strong adherents to the Constitution. The popular voice is said to be greatly in their favor. The revolutionary feeling is increasing—upwards of two hundred officers have resigned their commissions in the army, which is now in a most disorganized state.

According to letters from Frankfort, it is said to be the intention of the elector of Hasse Cassel to abdicate. The Prince of the Cassel will succed him.

In the last sitting of the College of Princes at Berlin, M. de Radowitz formally announced that the Prussian Government would not suffer the Federal Assembly to meet at Frankfort.

A Congress of Deputies of all different committees had been established, to raise funds, in support of the Schleswig-Holstein war. Nothing special has been effected, however, beyond the publication of an address, and the passage of some strong resolutions.

THE MARKETS. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCTOBER 19. The Circular of Messrs. Holt & Co. notices a better feeling in the cotton market since the early part of the week, the depression then prevailing having passed away, and with a slight yielding in prices, although the quotations current last week are reported by the committee of brokers as current this week, and the market can be said really to present no new feature except at the very latest moment there was somewhat more firmness. The week's sales amonut to 30,290 bales.

Tobacco continues in good demand, and prices fully sustained.

Breadstuffs. In flour there is no change to notice. Sales are making freely at full prices as quoted last week. There is no change to notice in wheat—a fair demand. Indian Corn is steady without alteration in prices.

HAVRE MARKET, Oct. 16. Cotton. Sales of this day 1,044 bales, at advancing rates. Sales of this week 5,500 bales.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The people of New York will vote on Tuesday next for Governor, members of Congress, and State Officers. Horatio Seymour, Hunker, is the candidate for Governor of the Democrats, and Washington Hunt, Sewardite, is the candidate of the Whigs. This election is attracting universal attention. It is destined to exert a very great influence over the politics of the country.

The Albany Register furnishes the following list of the candidates for Congress:

"CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

	Whigs.	*Democrats.*
1	A T Rose	John G Floyd
2	Obadiah Bowne	C S Bogardus
3	James Bowen	Emanuel B Hart
4		
5	—	Henry Arcularius
6	James Brooks	John Cochrane
7	—	A P Stevens
8	John C Cruger	Gilbert Dean
9	Thomas McKissock	Wm Murray
10	M Schoonmaker	Orson M Allaben
11	Edward P Cowles	I Sutherland, Jr.
12	Russel Sage	David L Seymour
13	J L Schoolcraft	Erastus Corning
14	John H Boyd	I W Thompson
15	Charles F Taber	Joseph Russell
16	John Wells	Thomas J Marvin
17	H P Alexander	Alex H Buell
18	John W Grant	Preston King
19	Charles E Clarke	Willard Ives
20	O B Matterson	Timothy Jenkins
21	George H Chase	W W Snow
22	Henry Bennett	John J Taylor
23	John Williams	Leander Babcock
24	Vivius W Smith	Daniel T Jones
25	Edwin B Morgan	Thomas Y Howe
26	H S Wallbridge	Robert Halsey
27	Wm A Sackett	James C Smith
28	A M Schermerhorn	P G Buchan
29	J Horsford	J S Wadsworth
20	Philip Church	Reuben Robie
31	F S Martin	R E Fenton
32	Solomon G Haven	F P Stevens
33	A P Hascall	W M Sprague
34	Lorenzo Burrows	Sherman B Piper."

COTTON PROSPECT FOR 1850. Dr. M. W. Philips, one of the best informed agriculturalists in the South, in a letter to the New Orleans True Delta, says he has no idea that the crop of the present year will exceed 2,000,000 of bales. He says:

"Let every man conversant with the growth of Cotton take the facts as they exist, and then calculate. A cold, wet, and of course a backward spring; more cotton planted in May and June than was ever known—grass equally as bad as in 1849, and more corn bought than was ever before since the settling of the country—therefore poor teams and bad cultivation—then, no rain for the past six or seven weeks.

What can cotton make, planted, say the 1st of May with this drought—only four months to make and grow in? I assure you there are thousands of acres of Upland that a frost this night would cut short. The bolls now opening are not half their usual size.

In another part of his letter, which is dated 9th instant he says:

"I may be in error. If I am mistaken, I believe nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the planters are mistaken."

He thinks planters should hold up, and not sell under 15 cents, which price, he thinks is demanded by the present supply and demand.

NEW YORK ABOLITION MERCHANTS. The Day Book is doing the South an essential service by publishing the names of those wholesale Merchants in New York, whose traffic is chiefly with the South, but who use the *gains* thus acquired in advancing abolition doctrines in that city. The following firms are thus noticed:

Messrs. Bowen & M'Namee, Wholesale Jobbers.	
Chittenden & Bliss,	do
Peskins & Warren,	do
Hopkins & Allen,	do
Simeon Draper, Jr.	do
Hunt & Daniel.	do

The Day Book says that the first named "have become wealthy by trading with Southern merchants, employ the largest number of clerks, and boast of doing the largest jobbing business done in the city; who have built one of the most magnificent stores, two country seats—all from the profits of slave labor—are both thorough going abolitionists—support abolition ministers, and have established an abolition newspaper."

Let Southern merchants mark these men and avoid them as they would the pestilence. The Southern people should not be taxed to support their worst enemies in concerting mischief and desolation.

THE COTTON CROP.

We copy from our exchanges the following items in relation to the Cotton crop in Tennessee, Alabama, and South Carolina:

ALABAMA. We learn from the North Alabamian of the 11th inst. published at Tuscumbia, that the drouth in that quarter has been as protracted and severe as in the Southern part of our State. The cotton crop, from the best information it can gather, will fall short of an average at least one-third in the Tennessee Valley—some say one half. The late continued dry weather has affected cotton injuriously in some portions of the Valley, by preventing the top balls from maturing. The same weather, however, has enabled the planters to gather the staple in fine order. There has been several slight frosts during the past ten days.

A letter to the Mobile Tribune, dated Conecuh, Oct. 15, says: The cotton is now nearly all made and opening rapidly. It will be an early harvest, and planters about here begin to calculate with an assurance of certainty, the number of bales they will make this season, and not one of ten expects more than two-thirds of an average crop, while we are satisfied from personal observation that the yield in this section will not suffer in comparison with other parts of the State. Thus it proves almost to a mathematical demonstration that the crop in Alabama will be "short." The weather is such as to preclude the possibility of anything now maturing. Corn may be in proportion to cotton both in product and price.

TENNESSEE. The Memphis Eagle of the 8th inst. says: "We have seen several gentlemen from the country, who inform us that the frosts were severe and have done all the injury that frosts could do to the cotton—destroying the small bolls, and injuring more or less those not matured. The backward cotton in bottom lands, still vigorously growing, is of course greatly injured. Had the frosts kept off two or three weeks longer, at least ten per centum more would have been made. We doubt now if but little more than a full half-crop will be realized this season."

COTTON. A letter dated Black Oak Grove, Hardeman county, Tennessee, October 8, says: "At different periods of the present year I gave you the condition and prospects of the cotton crop in this section of the country, (being one of the best sections in this State for the growing of cotton,) all tending to show the crop would be short, though when I commenced picking I found, with a favorable fall, I should make more cotton per acre than I had anticipated during the working and growing season. Since I commenced picking I found wherever the rust made its appearance, (which was pretty general,) the cotton had taken the second growth, producing an over ratio of sap, and causing the bolls to fall from the diseased stalk, and shielding others from the sight; but after all of this, and since the planters in this section of the country have consoled themselves under the insuperable misfortunes that have befallen them during the present year in regard to their crop, on the morning of the 6th of this month there was a cold, heavy, killing frost, which will insure one-third shorter crops than if it had stayed off four weeks longer."

THE END OF THE SEASON. A gentleman brought us yesterday a stalk of Sea Island Cotton plucked about eight miles from the City on the other side of the Ashley. It was completely withered from frost. This, then, settles the question of the season. The cotton plant is killed, and whatever hopes depended on a late frost are killed with it. In a large part of this State, and perhaps of the whole cotton region, it will do no harm. The most had been already made of the crop, and the plant had nothing left which even a month of fine weather could have brought to profit. But this was not everywhere the case. But the frosts puts all on a level. We may now begin our estimates of the crop on definite and reliable evidence. The case is made up.

Charleston Mercury.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AMONG THE OLD PURITANS. A writer in the Boston Courier cites the following:

"It may interest the readers of these papers, as a piece of curious antiquarian history, to know the origin of the practice of restoring fugitives from service. In the articles of confederation between the United Colonies of New England—namely, Massachusetts, New Plymouth, Connecticut, New Haven, &c. made in 1643; and made as the preamble declares, by those who 'all come into these parts of America with one and the same end and aim, namely, to advance the kingdom of our LORD JESUS CHRIST, and to enjoy the liberties of the gospel in purity with peace'—there is the following provision: 'It is also agreed that if any servant run away from his master into any confederate jurisdiction, in such case, upon certificate from one magistrate in the jurisdiction out of which the servant fled, or upon other due proof, the said servant shall be either delivered to his master, or any other that pursues and brings such certificate or proof.'

"Thus it appears that the rendition of fugitives from service in this country commenced more than two hundred years ago, and, what is remarkable, the mode of proof prescribed by the agreement of the Colonies is precisely analogous to one of the modes provided by the act of 1850; the only difference between them is the more elevated character of the tribunal 'in the jurisdiction out of which the said servant fled,' before which the proof is now to be made, and the greater caution in the proceedings. I presume that the subjects of this compact between the Colonies were rather white servants and apprentices than negro slaves, which in 1643 were probably very few in number. It was very common in those early times, more than at present, for master mechanics to take indentured apprentices, who, if they absconded, were (*and now are*) liable to be arrested and returned to their masters, as persons held to labor or service in the State whence they fled."

The same rule now prevails in regard to white fugitives as was adopted by the early Puritans of New England in relation to runaways, and is applied by the law of 1850 (as it has been by the law of 1793) to fugitive slaves. A man charged with crime, and fleeing to another State, is surrendered up on the simple certificate of an authorized magistrate, without trial or inquiry into the reality of his guilt, or any appeal to the writ of habeas corpus. His guilt is left to be ascertained in the State from which the fugitive fled. But the Northern fanatics contend for a rule for runaway blacks different from that to which white runaways are subjected, and are ready to tear the sacred Union asunder to effect their weak and wicked purpose.

National Intelligencer.

MR. FILLMORE'S NEIGHBORS. At a Whig ratification meeting held in Erie county—the city of Buffalo, where Mr. Fillmore resides—the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is due to the law-abiding freemen of the North that the 'Fugitive Slave Law' should be immediately repealed.

Resolved, That we recognise in the action of the recent Convention at Utica, and especially in the appointment by it of a permanent State Central Committee, unmistakable evidence *of a design to disorganize and dismember that party—and that we will resist all such attempts from whatever source, and under whatever pretext, "to the bitter end."*

This one was received with applause, and *unanimously* adopted. When it is remembered that Mr. Fillmore is the head of one wing of the Whig party in New York and Mr. Seward head of the other, it speaks volumes.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Whig party of Erie county are justly due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, for the signal ability and eloquence with which he has on all occasians maintained the principles of Freedom in the Senate of the United States, and for the noble manner in which he has redeemed the pledges given by the Whigs of New York to the country.

ARRIVAL OF PARODI. Signorina Teresa Parodi, the new prima donna, said to have been a protege of Basta, has arrived at New York in the Pacific, and is to appear in the Astor Place Opera House next week. She is accompanied by her brother and a lady friend. It is stated that on finding that she had taken apartments at the Union Place Hotel, a crowd gathered around the front, and the lady was obliged to appear at the window seven or eight times, to acknowledge the shouts of welcome. She is described as tall, finely-formed, with blue eyes and black hair. Those who ought to know predict a great triumph for Parodi in this country.

Phila. Bulletin.

FLORIDA. The Jacksonville Republican reports the vote of twenty-one counties, in which Mr. Cabell's majority is 413—in 1848 the same gave him 354 majority—seven counties yet to be heard from. His re-election is considered certain.

Parties will probably stand in the legislature—senate, 10 democrats, 9 whigs; house 21 democrats, 19 whigs. If Dade elects a democrat, they will have a majority of 4 in the house; if not parties will be tied.

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

A single letter means any weighing over ½ ounce avoirdupois or less. A letter weighing over 1oz. and less than 2 is regarded as 4 letters.

Newspaper, means a paper of 1900 square inches or less.

No P. M. can frank a letter weighing over ½ ounce, except on 'official Business.'

Postage on letters from any office in the U. S. to and from California, or our Territories on the Pacific, 40 cents prepaid or not. Newspapers and pamphlets 3 cents each, sea postage, and the inland Postage to be added, if any.

P. M's whose com's were $200 or less for the year ending June 30, 1850, can send and receive written letters free, not weighing over ½ oz. each on their own private business. They can frank to California, or any other place in the U. S. possessions, but not beyond.

Postage on letters to China, &c., may be 75 cents or 45 cents.

Postage on regular, or transient papers 1 or 1½ cts, and 50 per cent. commission on them.

Total postage on papers to Great Britain 4 cents, 2 cents to be paid in each country; to any place through Great Britain 4 cents, prepaid.

The postage on letters, to or from Great Britain is 24 cts., the single rate.

The franking privilege 'travels with its possessor.' A Post-master can frank through any office he may pass in travelling, but he cannot send franked letters from his own office at the same time.

Postmasters whose annual compensation is not over $200, may frank names of subscribers and money to newspapers.

Postmasters are entitled by law to the following commissions on the amount of letter postages received by them *in each quarter of the year*, and in due proportion of any fractional part of a quarter; but no Postmaster can receive a larger compensation from commissions than $500 per quarter:

40	per cent.	on the first $100;
33⅓	" "	next 300;
30	" "	" 2,000;
12½	"	on all over 2,400;

A commission of 50 per cent, is allowed on postage of Newspapers, and Magazines; also two cents is allowed for the delivery of each free letter, (excepting free packets of printed matter, such as Speeches, &c., though made up in letter form,) to officers where the commission does not amount to $500.

On letters received for distribution at such offices as are designated for that purpose by the Postmaster General, a commission of 7 per cent. is allowed. Postmasters whose annual compensation is not over $200 may frank names of subscribers and money to editors.

At offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, 50 instead of 40 per cent. is allowed on the first $100 of letter postage.

Table of Postages.

	1-2oz	1 oz	2 oz	3 oz
Letters not over 300 miles,	5	10	20	30
Letters over 300 miles,	10	20	40	60
Dropped letters,	2	2	2	2
Letters by British mails,	24	48	96	144
Newspapers not over 100 miles, or within the State, for each sheet or supplement,		1 cent.		
Do. over 100 miles and out of the State,		1½ cts.		
To be prepaid if not sent from the office of publication.				

	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
Pamphlets, Magazines, Periodicals and all other printed matter, except as before and undermentioned—for each not over	2½	3½	4½	5½
A fraction of ½ oz. over not to be regarded.				
Circulars and handbills not over single cap size and unsealed—(to be prepaid,)	3 cents.			

The Cunard line of steamers is under contract pay with Great Britain, for carrying mails, and all the postage except 5 cents on letters carried from the United States by that line, is received by Great Britain; but the Collins' line is under contract with the United States, and all the postage except 3 cents on letters carried out by this line, is received by the United States.

INFORMATION TO POSTMASTERS.

Every Postmaster whose office yields to the Government, over $25 per quarter, is entitled to post office balances for weighing letters.

Where a postmaster who is entitled to the franking privilege, receives letters mailed at other offices and charged with postage, he is to enter the said letters as usual, and mark the amount of postage as "overchage" in the fourth column of "mails received."

When a postmaster is entitled to pay for night service, he should always send a certificate of the fact, without which it cannot be allowed.

When postmasters have not the latest tabular lists of post offices, and the latest printed regulations, they should apply for them. They cannot perform their duty understandingly without them.

Post bills should be sent with all transient newspapers, handbills and circulars.

It is not lawful for mail carriers to carry letters out of the mail, whether sealed or unsealed.

United States Postal Guide.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE. The first session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 6th day of January next. The following are the names of the faculty:

Rev. A. B. Smith, President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Charles H. Judson, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

Wm. K. Blake, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Miss Warren, Female Assistant and Teacher of the French Language.

Karle W. Petersilia, Professor of Music.

Col. George D. Boggan, Steward.

From our own knowledge of some of the officers, and from the reputation that all of them bear, we have no hesitation in recommending the Carolina Female College to all parents as a proper place at which to give the daughters of our land the right kind of an education to enable them to fill any station in life in which it may please God to place them.

The location of the College, both as it regards health and beauty, will bear a favorable comparison, with any institution of the kind in the country. It is situated on the stage road leading from Cheraw to Salisbury, ten miles above Wadesborough, near Tyson's Mineral Spring—a place of resort for several years by persons in quest of health. The place, naturally beautiful, is being made more so by the erection of several fine residences. More buildings are about to be erected; so that there can be no doubt but the neighborhood of the College will soon become one of the most desirable places in the range of our knowledge, as well on account of health, as for facilities for education, and for refined and elegant society.

Wadesborough Argus.

SPAIN AND CUBA. The *International*, of Madrid, gives a statement of the Spanish naval force which is intended to occupy the Havana station for the protection of Cuba. It is composed of the Soberano, seventy-four; the frigates Esperanza and Perla, of forty-two guns; and the Cortez, of thirty-two guns; the sloop-of-war Colon, of sixteen guns; the brigantines Habanero, Patriota, Pelayo, Nervion, and Villaricensis, counting together seventy-six guns; the schooners Habanera, Isabel II, and Juanitta, numbering fourteen guns; five luggers, carrying one carronade each; and five steamers, two of six guns and 350 horse power, two of five guns and 160 horse power, and one of two guns and 100 horse power—composing a total of twenty-three vessels and 326 guns. In addition to these there is a strong addition to the land forces already collected at Cadiz, and ready to sail.

THE CROPS. Accounts from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, vary somewhat in their estimate of the deficiency of the Cotton crop. In Eastern Alabama and Western Georgia, it will fall short of an average, both as to Cotton and Corn, whilst that portion of Mississippi shipping to Mobile will, it is is said, make more than last year. In other portions of Mississippi only from a half to two-thirds of a crop will be made. In Louisiana and Texas the long continued drought is materially affecting the yield of Cotton in certain portions of both States, to the extent, it is stated, of one half.

Telegraphed for the Standard.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 1st, 1850, }
NINE O'CLOCK, A. M. }

President Fillmore will probably issue his Proclamation for the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston, and place United States' troops at the disposal of the authorities.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed the 12th of December as Thanksgiving Day in that State; and the Governor of Maryland has appointed the 28th of November for that State.

NEW YORK, October 31st, 1850.

A great Union Meeting was held last night in this City, and was largely attended. George Wood presided, and a number of patriotic Speeches were delivered in favor of the Union and in opposition to anti-Slavery agitation and fanaticism. A letter was read from Daniel Webster, strongly in favor of the Constitution.

NEW YORK MARKETS. Grain unchanged; flour firm; and tobacco, both leaf and manufactured, tending upwards.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, OCT. 29, 1850.

Important from Boston—Determination of the Marshal. The Law of '93 in Boston—The duty of the North—Course of the South, &c.

Private advices from Boston render it probable that a fugitive slave riot will come off to-morrow, or some day this week, and that the law *will be enforced*, at all hazards, without any interference on the part of the federal executive. The marshal will summon a *posse* under the act and the act *will be enforced.* We shall see whether the Bostonians will countenance resistance to the law, and a practical nullification of the law. Their action will give tone to public sentiment in all the Northern States on this subject. It is with them to decide the question whether the law can be enforced or not. Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Horace Mann, and Mr. Quincy, and Mr. J. G. Whittier assert that it cannot be executed.

Mr. Quincy, true to his peculiar principles, advises resistance. With a view to encourage it, he asserts that no fugitive has ever been delivered up, in Massachusetts, under the act of 1793. He is mistaken as to the fact. I could refer to a very prominent case, occurring in the year 1819. Some slaves eloped from King George county, Virginia, and were conveyed in a vessel from Fredericksburg to Boston. They were arrested under that act, in the town of Dedham, near Boston. The agent and counsel for the claimants was the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, a Judge of New Jersey, and afterwards Senator and six years a member of the Cabinet under the administrations of Monroe and J. Q. Adams. The slaves were delivered up as fugitives from labor and service, and without any mob, riot, or resistance.

There were no objections to the law in Massachusetts till after the year 1833. After that time there were decisions that slaves brought by their owners into the State and remaining there, were not fugitives. But there was never a case of a refusal to deliver up a fugitive, or of forcible resistance to the act of 1793.

The first case of a refusal to deliver up a fugitive was in New York, and by Gov. Seward. A slave from Virginia was claimed as a fugitive from justice and from labor, and Gov. Seward, upon some technical point, refused to surrender him, at the demand of Gov. Gilmer, of Virginia.

Congress however attempted, by another and more efficacious law, to give effect to the constitutional provision. If the new law cannot be executed, it will remain for the Southern States to decide what measures of resentment, retaliation, or redress they shall adopt. Many men in the Southern States have considered this question, and decided that they will not, on that account alone, consider a dissolution of the Union as necessary. They will, nevertheless, consider the conduct of Northern people as unjust, faithless, and unprincipled.

It is to be apprehended, however, that in some respects there will be a majority in favor of retaliatory measures—measures already contemplated and even, in some cases, already resorted to. It will be remembered that the revolution was ushered in by retaliatory legislation, by non-intercourse, and non-consumption laws—in Massachusetts, in Virginia, and other States.

ION.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday amounted to 2000 bales, at steady prices; Good Middling, 13¾. The sales of the week are 23,000 bales.

Hon. J. H. Harminson, member of Congress, died on Friday, after a lingering illness.

John McDonough died of cholera on Saturday. He was a native of Baltimore, and noted for his miserly habits. His estate is estimated to be worth over ten millions of dollars, which the Picayune says has been left for the benefit of the poor of Baltimore and New Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.

Jenny Lind will give several concerts here about the 20th of next month, and then proceed to Baltimore and Washington. Possibly she may go to Richmond, Charleston. Havana, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and will probably sail for London to attend the World's Fair.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS. The vote in Texas on the Boundary question gives a heavy majority in favor of accepting the proposition.

The Rail Road Bridge across Quankey is completed. The Cars crossed it on Saturday night last. This Bridge was built in two months. It is a stronger and much better Bridge than the old one. The Track across it is laid with T Iron. The whole Track from Wilmington to Weldon is now being laid with T Iron.

Halifax Republican.

THE TOBACCO BUSINESS. There are in operation at the present time in Richmond, forty-three Tobacco Factories, in which are employed over 2,300 hands, and which produce in manufactured tobacco fourteen millions five hundred thousand pounds annually.

Richmond Dispatch.

THE SOUTHERN SHOE TRADE. The value of shoes annually sent South from New York is estimated at $5,000,000. Boston and Philadelphia send, perhaps, as many more. The trade was never more flourishing than during the present season.

ELECTIVE JUDICIARY. The people of Pennsylvania have given a majority of 73,340 in favor of an elective judiciary, and the constitution is to be amended accordingly.

The "Notorious" Flying Machine is to make an ascent opposite New York to-day, with Capt. Taggart on board. The announcement creates some sensation among the sight-seers. *Ball. Sun 30th ult.*

Gov. Manly has ordered an election to be held in the County of Johnston, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November next, to supply the vacancy in the House of Commons, occasioned by the recent death of Jas. Tomlinson, Esq., the member elect. *Register.*

MONSTER CIGAR. A Cigar manufacturer in Bristol (R. I.) is exhibiting a cigar five feet long, twenty-five inches in circumference, and weighing thirty-five pounds.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, October 29. Tobacco selling at the following prices: Ordinary lugs $8 50 to $10 50, good and fine lugs $10 50 to $12, common leaf $12 to $14, fine leaf for shipping $15 to $16 50, fine manufacturing leaf $15 to $20. The market active, and some parcels held at higher prices. Cotton selling at 12½ to 12¾ cents, with a good supply, and quality better than last year. Wheat 95 to 1 08 cents; corn 60 cents; bacon, hog round, 7¼ to 7½ cents; lard 9 to 9½ cents; flour $5 to $7 50.

WILMINGTON, October 30. About 300 barrels of Turpentine sold at $2 10 per barrel, for yellow dip. Nothing doing in Spirits Turpentine; last sales at 26 cents per gallon. The river low, and but little produce of any kind arriving.

CHARLESTON, October 29. Holders of Cotton yesterday became free sellers at prices refused on Saturday, and the market, in consequence, was decidedly in favor of buyers. The sales amounted to 1900 bales, at prices ranging from 13¼ to 13¾ cents.

NEW YORK, October 29. Holders have put Cotton up, but buyers do not meet them. Tobacco firm, at full prices; corn at from 71 to 72 cents per bushel; flour $4 50 to $5; whiskey 27 to 27½ cents.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed, post paid, to
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year
DIRECTORS.
Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

VALUABLE LAND
And Desirable Residence for Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND, containing 130 Acres, (formerly the property of Blair Burwell, deceased,) situated on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, one half mile South of Henderson, is offered for sale. More than half the tract is in original growth. The remainder is in a fine state for cultivation, and is well adapted for the growing of Grain and Tobacco. On it is a new and commodious two story Dwelling House, of excellent workmanship, with every out house necessary for comfort or convenience. Any person wishing to combine the advantages of town with the pleasures and retirement of the country, would do well to buy. The neighborhood is remarkable for its health, intelligence and refinement. Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. Refer to
A. R. & H. BURWELL, Henderson, N. C.
I. H. DAVIS, Stanton, Granville, N. C.
November 1st, 1850. 1—3t.

FINE FRUIT TREES.

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and Nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham County, N. C, have now ready for Transplanting, 20,000 fruit trees of large size and thrifty growth, of the finest kind of fruits known for all seasons, from the earliest to the latest ripening kinds; consisting of
APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS,
Nectarines, Apricots, Grapes, Figs, &c.
Orders should be sent to us early, that we may make our arrangements to deliver in good time. One of us will be at Raleigh, in the early part and at the end of the Session, with a splendid collection of our trees.
J. & T. LINDLEY.
October 28th, 1850. 1—3t.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.

SOLDIERS of the War of 1812, and those who have served in Indian Wars since 1790, their widows or children can have their claims for Land Bounty under the act of Congress passed September 28th, 1850, attended to on moderate terms by appplying to
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, *Attorney at Law.*
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850, 837—

Commissioner of Tennessee.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER, of Milton, has been appointed by Governor Trousdale, of Tennessee, Commissioner of the State of North Carolina to take the Probate of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and other instruments to be recorded in that State. Also to take Depositions, Affidavits, &c., to be used in the Courts of Tennessee.
October 28th, 1850. 839—

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the ensuing General Assembly of North Carolina, to alter and amend the act incorporating the town of Clinton, in Sampson County.
September 25, 1850. 834—5t.

Received by Express this Day

A LOT OF FINE FRENCH MERINOES, Assorted Colors.
Also, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.
EVANS & WILLIAMS.
October 23. 838—

WE are authorized and requested to announce Maj. A. W. MOODY, of Richmond County, as a candidate for the office of Principal Door Keeper to the House of Commons, at the approaching Session.
October 30, 1850. 839—pd.

WE are requested to announce Mr. JAMES PAGE, of Randolph County, as a Candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper to the Senate of the next Legislature.
October 28, 1850. 839—pd.

WE are requested to announce Mr. ALBERT W. MOORE, Democrat, of Northampton, as a Candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the next House of Commons.
Oct. 21, 1850. 838—ts.

WE are requested to announce Mr. A. N. BETTS, of Wake County, as a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate of the next Legislature.
Oct. 14, 1850. 837—ts.
Register will please copy and charge A. N. B.

WE are requested to announce Mr. JOSEPH J. WARD, of Franklin County, as a Candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the next House of Common s o North Carolina.
October 2, 1850. 835—tspd.

WE are requested to announce Mr. E. N. PETERSON, of Northampton County, as a Candidate for Engrossing Clerk to the ensuing Legislature of North Carolina.
October 2, 1850. 835—ts.

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.
Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct 9, 1850. 836—

393

POETRY.

"SPEAK GENTLY TO THE ERRING."

Speak gently to the erring—
  Ye know not all the pow'r
With which the dark temtation came
  In some unguarded hour:
Ye may not know how earnestly
  They struggled, or how well.
Until the hour of weakness came,
  And sadly thus they fell!

Speak gently of the erring—
  Oh! do not thou forget,
However darkly stain'd by sin,
  He is thy brother yet.
Heir of the self-same heritage,
  Child of the self-same God,
He hath but stumbled in the path
  Thou hath in weakness trod.

Speak kindly to the erring—
  For is it not enough
That innocence and peace are gone,
  Without thy censure rough?
It surely is a weary lot
  That sin-crushed heart to bear;
And they who share a happier fate
  Their chidings well may spare.

Speak kindly to the erring—
  Thou yet mayst lead him back,
With holy words, and tones of love,
  From Mis'ry's thorny track;
Forget not thou hast often sinn'd,
  And sinful yet must be;
Deal kindly with the erring one,
  As God hath dealt with thee!

FALL TRADE.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of CIGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850. 834-tf.

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammers, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dohloys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware among them,
a Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

Negro Shoes.

I HAVE a large lot of heavy Negro Brogans, which I will sell on as good terms as any other person in the City. Call and see before you buy elsewhere.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Job Printing,

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print Office.

AUBURN FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his farm, 9 miles east of Raleigh, situated on the Newbern Road, and well known as the Busbee Place. It contains 400 acres of good free land, with a fair proportion of woodland. On the premises is a very good dwelling House, containing eleven rooms; there are but very few country houses superior to it in the county of Wake. There is a good kitchen, with several houses for negro quarters; a carriage house, Cider Press; Stables; Cotton gin house, &c, and a Store House, at which a very respectable trade is carried on.

There is a very large Apple Orchard near the dwelling house; also, a large number of Peach Trees, with Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees.

There is a Post Office on the premises—the mail arriving three times a week via the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and three times from the city of Raleigh.

The location of the building is in the midst of a grove of large Oaks, high and healthy. It would be a delightful summer residence; or would answer for a Boarding House for persons desirous of spending their summers in the country.

The North Carolina Rail Road, about to be built, has been marked off to run within a hundred yards of the Dwelling house.

A further description is unnecessary, as no one will probably purchase without examing the premises.

Possession will be given on the first of January 1851, if sold by the 15th of December next—if sold after that period, possession cannot be had until January, 1852.

WILLIAM R. POOLE, Esq. who lives within a few miles of the place, is my authorized Agent, and will make known the price and terms to all who may apply.

THOMAS LORING.

Wilmington, Oct. 8, 1850. 837—tf.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most desirable residences in the County of Wake, within one mile of Raleigh, with all the advantages of the City and the quiet of the country, convenient to the Churches, Schools, and society of the Capital. The DWELLING HOUSE is large and very convenient, with 8 rooms above and dining room and pantries in basement.

The House is in fine order, newly painted, handsome grove of 4 or 5 acres in front, besides a good kitchen, Rock Spring House, and two or three never-failing Springs in ten steps of the House. There are large negro Houses, with good brick chimneys, two Smoke-houses, two Carriage-houses, two Cribs, a three-story Granary, good Stables and every other out-house necessary for comfort, on the premises.

The Tract contains 350 Acres, 100 of which is Forest Land, well wooded—10 acres in fine Meadow and the balance in fair farming land.

For further particulars apply to W. H. Jones, Esq., of Raleigh, who will show the premises, or address,

P. A. ATKINSON.

Falkland, Pitt co., Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

NOTICE.

Great Sale of Valuable Property.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me, executed by Robert W. Seawell and William H. Mead, for purposes therein named, the said deed bearing date the 20th day of July, 1849, I shall proceed to sell on Monday, the 11th day of November next, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, TWO TRACTS OF LAND—one adjoining the lands of Kimbrough Jones, John Earp, and others, containing 323 acres—the other, near Tipper's Cross Roads, adjoining the lands of Richard Smith and others, containing 109 acres. Also,

Sixteen Likely Negroes,

Or so many thereof as may be required to satisfy the said Trust.

TERMS made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

RICH'D B. SEAWELL, *Trustee.*

October 30, 1850. 839—ts.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } 836—
July 22, 1850. }

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, owners of a tract of land in Wake County, containing 805¾ acres of good tobacco, corn and wheat land, joining the lands of Benj. Rogers, Geo. W. Thompson and others, offer it for sale. Said land has all the necessary buildings on it, and will, if not sold at private sale, be offered to the highest bidder on the premises, on the 15th day of November next. Terms of sale then made known. Brittain McDade or Alsey Jones will show the land to any persons wishing to purchase.

JOHN B. JOHNS,
WILLIAM SHIPP,
ALSEY JONES and others.

All persons indebted to the estate of Nancy Shipp, deceased, will please come forward and settle; and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice may be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN B. JOHNS, *Admr.*

September 1, 1850. 831—7t.

House and Lot in Franklinton

FOR SALE.

IN obedience to a Commission to me directed, by a Decree of the Superior Court of Franklin County, Fall Term, 1850, I shall, on Saturday the 23rd day of November next, sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, in the town of Franklinton, the House and Lot owned and occupied by the late Clement Wilkins, Dec'd. The lot contains about Six Acres. The Dwelling House is a large two Story Building, with ten well finished rooms—fire places to each. Attached is a good Kitchen, Negro Houses, Cotton House, Stables, &c.

A credit of six months will be given. Bond with undoubted security will be required of the purchaser.

ISAAC H. DAVIS, Com.

October 30, 1850. 839—2t.

Sale of Valuable Negoes &c.

ON Thursday, 14th November next, we shall sell at the late residence of John Chamblee deceased,

Fourteen Likely Negroes,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, including one good Blacksmith—also, a considerable quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hogs, &c., &c.

A credit of nine months will be given, with bond and good security.

RAYFORD CHAMBLEE, } Exrs.
W. B. CHAMBLEE, }

October 9, 1850. 837.—tds.

*** Register copy till day of sale and forward account to this office.

Important Sale of Negroes.

THE Subscriber will expose to public Sale, on the 15th of November next, at the late residence of Nancy Shipp, deceased,

Nine Valuable Negroes,

consisting of men, women, and children, the property of the late Tillar Shipp.

A credit of nne months will be given, and bonds with approved security required.

JOHN B. JOHNS,
Admr. de bonis non.

Wake, Sept. 30, 1850. 835—tds.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MOST TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

DURING the MONTH of OCTOBER, At the

CITADEL OF PRIZES.

$860,000

Sold and paid by those Prize Kings of America,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The long-continued and unbounded success of their House in selling the Grand Capitals, is a matter of astonishment to all our cotemporaries. No wonder, then, that we stand at the head in the estimation of the public. Some charge it to Necromancy—some to one thing, and some to another, but the grand secret is that we attend most rigidly and faithfully to the interests of our Patrons, believing and feeling that the two are blended, and one!

This has been our beacon from the time we started to become dispensers of Prizes, hence the rapid growth of our business, and the great success that has attended the investments of the tens of thousands who have "risked a little to gain much." To try us, is to know us, to know us, is a Fortune.

A $5 or $10 invested in any one of the following Brilliant Schemes, through us, cannot well fail to realize thousands in return. Who will fail to make so trifling an investment?

☞ Remember Pyfer & Co's business and success in selling Prizes is such, that $10 invested with them is safer and surer to realize a handsome Prize, than $100 would be with any other Broker!!

Grand Lotteries for November, 1850.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Nov.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$20,000	66 Nos	10 drawn	$5	$16 00
2	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
4	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
5	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	40 00
7	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
8	20,000	72 Nos	11 drawn	5	18 00
9	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
11	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	30 00
12	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
13	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
14	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
15	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
16	50,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
18	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
19	25,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5	20 00
20	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
21	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
23	37,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
25	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
26	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
27	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
28	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
29	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 00
30	60,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	20	100

In addition to the above Brilliant Schemes, we have tickets in all the Lotteries drawn in the State of Maryland, and advertised by other Agents.

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
Or Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

Oct. 22d, 1850. 839—

NOTICE.

To the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812, or of the Indian Wars since 1790, or their Widows and Children:

BY a recent Act of Congress the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the last War with Great Britain, or their Widows or minor heirs; also the surviving Officers and Soldiers of any of the Indian Wars since 1790, or their Widows or minor heirs, and also the Commissioned Officers who were engaged in the late war with Mexico, are entitled to Bounty Lands in quantity from 40 to 160 acres, upon making satisfactory proof of the services rendered.

The undersigned tenders his professional services to those interested, and if he receives a sufficient number of applications he will go to Washington city as soon as the claims are prepared for action there. Where the Certificates of Discharge are in existence there will be less trouble in making out the necessary proofs.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1850. 837—1m.

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings,

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837-3m.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co, N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

THE SCHOOL AT HAMILTON,

MARTIN CO. N. C.

MR. J. H. HORNER resumes charge of the School at Hamilton, the 1st Monday in January next.

In the Classical department the studies, as heretofore, will be strictly preparatory to the University.

Board in the Principal's family and Tuition per session of five months, - - - - - $55 00

Hamilton is situated on an elevated plain near Roanoke river, twelve miles above Williamston, and is considered a healthy location.

P. P. CLEMENTS, *Sec. Board Trus.*

Hamilton, October, 1850. 839td.—

NOTICE.

Office Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co. }
Wilmington, 21st October, 1850. }

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, will be held at Wilmington, on Thursday, the 14th day of November next.

JAS. S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

October 19. 139—tf.

Legislative Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing General Assembly of the State of North Carolina for the passage of an act to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Oxford Female College or Institute, to be located in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, N. C.

N. J. PALMER, *Secretary.*

October 30, 1850. 839—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

TO THE WORLD GENERALLY,

North Carolina Specially,

And Our Friends and Patrons Particularly!

The Largest Assortment of Goods

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE

In the State of North Carolina, both in the Piece, and READY MADE.

To which we invite the attention of the public.

OLIVER & PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 1.

Sign of the R R R R.

Ugly Row, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

THE Immortal Insect, *alias* the Bugg, *alias* Oliver, of Oliver and Procter, has just returned from the City of Gotham, otherwise New York, the London of America. Spent six weeks in said diggins selecting an assortment of Goods that for quality and style never were surpassed, and rarely ever equalled. All of which are at hand and ready for exhibition. Whilst absent said *distinguished* personage for the benefit of the firm partially, but for the public more particularly, had cut and made under his own special direction and supervision, a very large and

General Assortment of Clothing,

embracing Black Dress and Frock Coats, all sizes and prices, Brown, Green, Blue, Drab, &c., &c., Business Sacks and Frocks, Overcoats and Cloaks, all colors. Pants and Vests all kinds from the low vulgar to the Peru or highfalutin. Dress Shirts, under Shirts, all kinds. Drawers of every description. Heavy Silk under Shirts. Net cotton Drawers, a new article, to which we invite special attention. Stocks, Cravats, all grades, Scarfs, Gloves, white, black, and colored Suspenders, Neck Collars,

JENNY LIND SHIRTS,

direct from Stockholm, &c. &c.

Also whilst absent heard Jenny Lind sing—sat within four feet of Gennin the Hatter, the man what paid two hundred and twenty-five dollars for his ticket and made money at that; presented Jenny with a riding Cap, thereby rendering himself immortal, as no Lady can ride unless she has on a Lind Cap, and made too by Gennin, precisely as the Ladies generally who have heard of our fame for making "them coats" consider their Lords much handsomer and more fashionable men, when rigged out at the Store where clothing is fashioned by art.

To Members of the Legislature, &c.

Members of the approaching Legislature in want of Clothing this Winter would save twenty-five per cent if not fifty by postponing the purchasing of their clothing until their arrival here. Be sure and dont mistake our establishment, dont let any body persuade you, that they can do as well by you as we can. Dont suffer yourselves to be humbugged—that is a commodity we dont deal in, and our friends know it. Gentlemen living in this county or out of it, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Persons need no longer complain of high prices. If you want clothing for yourselves, your children or your neighbors, call, we can sell them cheaper than you can buy the goods much less have them made. See Sign.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1850. R. R. R. R.

Postscript!

P. S. We take this occasion to render our most grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us since our commencement in business, and trust that by promptly executing their orders and *spreading* overselves for their benefit, not only to merit but to receive the appelation of "well done good and faithful servants" by a continuance of their custom. Our friends and customers at a distance will please read our advertisement and send on their orders; we are anxiously waiting for them.

Latest London, Paris and Northern fashions just to hand.

Cutting of all kinds attended to immediately.

O. & P.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—

State of North Carolina, Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1850.

Anthony B. Wood, and others, *vs.* Barnet Hobgood, Adm'r of John Wood and others—Petition for settlement and distribution.

THE petition sets forth that the shares of Joanna Oakley, and Jordan Bowles and wife Mary, for a valuation consideration, have been sold and assigned to Bedford Vaughn; the share of Marthy Oakley, to Sam'l W. Smith and Jas. A. Patillo; the share of Jno. Oakley and Catherine his wife, to James Lyon; and the share of James Kearney, and wife Lucy, to John Y. Parker, and Sterling Hobgood—and praying that the said shares may be paid over to them accordingly.

And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendants John Oakley and wife Catherine—and James Kearney and wife Lucy, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively notifying them respectively, to be and appear before the Justices of the said Court, at the Term thereof, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in November next—then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be heard exparte as to them, and the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court at Office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, A D 1850.

A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 834-6t.

State of North Carolina Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term 1850.

Robert A. Jenkins *vs.* Thos. B. Barnet. Original attachment—James W. Downey and others, summoned as Garnishees.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Thos B. Barnett resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of said Court, at the Term thereof, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him in each case, and the amount in the hands of the Garnishees condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said court at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, A. D. 1850.

A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

(Pr.Adv. $5,62½) 834-6t.

State of North Carolina, Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term 1850.

Joseph H. Gooch *vs.* Thos. B. Barnett. Original attachment—James W. Downey and others, summoned as Garnishees.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Thos. B. Barnett resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of said Court, at the term thereof, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Oxford, the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him in each case, and the amount in the hands of the Garnishees condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, A. D. 1850.

A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½) 834-6t.

State of North Carolina, Edgecombe County.

In Edgecombe County Court, August Term, 1850.

Reddin S. Petway, *vs.* Josiah B. Williford.

Original Attachment.

THE defendant is hereby notified that said attachment was duly returned to August Term, 1850, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, levied on his undivided interest in a tract of Land situated in said County, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Fairless and others, it being the tract of land which descended to the defendant and others as the heirs at law of the late Granbury V. Williford, and that unless he appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Tarboro', on the fourth Monday in November next, and then and there replevy the property attached, and plead to issue, judgment by default final, will be rendered against him for the plaintiff's debt and costs, and thereupon a writ of *Venditione exponas* will issue accordingly.

Done by order of said Court, at August Term, 1850.

JOHN NORFLEET, C. C. C.

Sept. 25, 1850. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 834—6t.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THIS MASONIC BODY will convene in this city, on Monday evening the 2nd of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all business which may be submitted for its consideration, shall be disposed of. All individuals concerned in the deliberations of this body, are respectfully requested to attend.

Lodges which have been working under *dispensations* will not fail to apply for *Charters*, if they wish to secure a permanent existence.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh. Sept. 25th, 1850. 835—tf.

State of North Carolina, Forsythe Co.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1850.

AT the Court House door in Salem, Forsythe county, on the third Monday in December next, I shall proceed to sell the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1848 and cost for advertising.

Acres.	Person's Names	Location	Taxes
29 3-4	Joseph Fry	Salem District,	$1 43
5	Wm Reich,	do	2 35
22 1-2	Jonathan Stewert,	do	1 98
100	Parmanor Stoth,	do	4 02
33	Moses Tesh,	do	1 98
19 3-4	Michael Bruner,	Old Town	1 72
133	Catharine Brown,	do.	2 06
121	A. Davis,	do.	2 09
1	Jesse Alberson,	South Fork,	3 09
60	Jesse Craver,	do.	2 09
40	Tobias Bokel,	do.	1 41
30	Alexander Blum,	do.	2 56
17	Joseph Miller,	do.	83
200	David Rominger,	do.	62
15	John Stewert,	do.	52
20	John L. Swaim,	do.	72
37	Sarah Spaugh,	do.	62
20	Lewis Shult,	do.	1 72
39	Taylor Vasoter,	do.	2 14
50	Soloman Zimermon.	do.	2 35
71	Reuben Longworth,	do. double,	5 01
100	Polly Marklin	do.	1 25
20	Lewis Tesh,	do.	84
50	Daniel Stewart,	do.	1 68
75	T. L. Peddicord,	Broad Bay,	2 35
10	Lewis Snider,	do.	1 39
81	Alexander Snider,	do.	2 77
106	Joshua Snider,	do.	2 98
165	David Smith	do.	3 45
171	Philip Snider,	do.	4 17
205	Moses Deen,	Deep River,	3 75
20	Heirs of Martha Kester,	do.	16
78	Emanuel Herill,	do.	1 94
60	George W. Stewert,	do.	1 99
75	Thomas Chipman,	Middle Fork,	2 56
98 3-4	R. W. Davis,	do.	2 14
377	John Hiatt,	do.	5 07
50	Jackson Peddicord,	do.	41
30	John Linvill's heirs,	Belew's Creek,	24
100	Abner Walker,	do.	2 04
Double	Tax for unlisted Land for the year 1849.		
128	Jacob Reich,	Old Town,	3 04
133	Catharine Brown	do.	4 00
30	Mary Aust,	do.	48
70	Reuben Longsworth,	South Fork,	4 80

W. FLYNT, Jr. *Sheriff.*

Salem, Sept. 19, 1850. 836—6t.

Sheriff's sale of Land for Taxes.

AT the Court House door in Germanton, Stokes Co., on the second Monday in December next, I will proceed to sell the following Lands lying in the Counties of Stokes and Forsythe, or so much therof as will pay the Taxes due thereon and costs for advertising.

Acres	By whom given in	Districts	Tax
58	Jonathan Jarvis,	South Fork,	6 60
95	Bradford Vawtes,	do	2 60
131	William Longworth,	do	1 20
22½	Green Roberts,	Salem,	1 73
33	Emanuel Tesh,	Broad Bay,	60
60	Sowell Frazer,	do	40
1 lot	Spruce M Swain,	do	1 65
54½	Isaac Teague, Senr.,	do	80
10	Sampson Wright,	do	1 33
100	Polly Marklin,	South Fork,	1 20
120	A. J. Peddicond,	Broad Bay,	1 00
60	John Tesh,	Salem,	1 97
484	Julius C. Glascock,	Richmond,	8 90
200	Edward Crews,	Belews Creek,	3 85
96	Thomas C. Deen,	do	2 05
243	John Hartgrove,	Saura Town	4 35
25	William Southern,	do	20
200	Alexander Watson,	Quaker Gapp,	80
100	Martha Barnes heirs,	Richmond,	80
410	Perkins & Taylor,	do	3 28
80	William Mosley's heirs,	do	64
25	James Isbell,	Meadows,	40
9	Charles Griffin,	Snow Creek,	40
500	Lewis B. Bohannan,	do	4 00
45	Ben. Forsythe's heirs,	Shores Reed,	2 16
18	Richard Hill's heirs,	Snow Creek,	1 77
90	J. Crews, son of Dorothy,	Deep River,	2 05
80	Emanuel Harrold,	do	1 85
60	Robt. Swain,	do	1 85
179	Thomas Jordan,	do	1 51
215	Moses Deen,	do	3 45
9½	Edward Jurd,	Belews Creek,	20
7	Franklin Dobson,	do	10
59	Arinsted Quillin,	do	20
32	Sowell Barham,	Deep River.	1 45
63	Heirs of Haly Davis,	do	19
100	David McCollum,	do	1 30
111	Jesse Swain,	do	1 20
100	Thomas E. Harold,	do	1 45
75	Isaac Cook,	Quaker Gapp,	1 22

JNO. G. HILL, Sheriff.

Sept. 12, 1850. 835—pd.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

THERE will be sold on the 2nd Monday in December next, at the Court House in Whiteville, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the years 1848 and 1849:

10,000 Acres, the property of John H. White, it being a part of the Big Swamp, lying on both sides of the White Marsh, and on the east side of N. L. Williamson and D. F. Williamson's Survey, $28 25.

1,600 Acres, the property of David Lewis, not given in—subject to a double Tax, lying in Whitesville District, $37 38½.

200 Acres, the property of S. N. Richardson, not given in for 1849—subject to a double Tax, lying in Whitesville District, $3 57.

200 Acres, the property of Jacob Strickland, lying on Long Branch, 67 cts.

90 Acres, more or less, lying on both sides of Bull Skin Bay, the property of the heirs of John Goodwin, deceased, $1,95.

21 Acres, property of Needham Merritt, on the South side of Sole's Swamp, 30 cts,

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, *Shff.*

Sept. 1850. (Pr. Adv. $6.) 835—td.

State of North Carolina, Lenoir County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1850.

Attachment.

John Howard to use of Joseph R. Croom, *vs.* Benjamin F. Davis.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin F. Davis is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six successive weeks, commanding the Defendant, Benjamin F. Davis, to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held on the first Monday of January next, at the Court House in Kinston, Lenoir County, N. C., answer to the Plaintiff's complaints, or judgment will be entered according to Attachment, on the Defendant's interest, in the Lands and Negroes, &c.

Witness, W. C. Loftin, Clerk of our said Court at Office at Kinston, the 3d Monday of Sept., A. D. 1850.

W. C. LOFTIN, C. C. C.

Sept. 15, 1850. (Pr. adv. $5 62½) 834—6t.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

WILL be sold for its Taxes the Lands belonging to Robert M. Brickell, Harris Norfleet's heirs, Abram Ricks and M. Fort, Ballard's heirs, William S. Futrell, Jesse Nelson, Exum Nelson's heirs, before the Court House door, in the town of Jackson, on the first Monday in December, 1850.

Acres	Owners	Location	Tax
150	Harris Norfleet,	Roanoke River,	$8,32
172	Robert M. Brickell,	"	1,92
11	"	"	32
800	Ballard's heirs,	Poticasi Creek,	8,32
60	William Futrell,	"	1,00
92	Jesse Nelson,		1,52
60	Exum Nelson,		1,32
200	Abram Rix and M. Fort,		6,72

H. SPIVEY, *Shff.*

Sept. 2, 1850. (Pr. Adv. $3) 835—td.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES.* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!

NO. 3, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS, RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock, to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE

Home Manufactory.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South. This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, opposite the City market, and formerly the Post office.

The Proprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

Wanted immediately, two first rate Coat-Makers, to whom employment will be given and the highest wages.

Raleigh, Oct. 22, 1850. 838—t20Nov.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

J. O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ

As good Workmen as there is in the Union,

and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. **His Materials are the best known to the Trade.**

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

O. L. BURCH.

I AM now receiving from the Northern markets my **Fall Supply of Boots and Shoes,** and without enumerating the articles, I will say that my *STOCK IS LARGE,* and that I will give as good bargains as can be bought in the City.

Raleigh Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

READY MADE CLOTHING.

SEE! SEE! SEE!

Sign, R. R. R. R.

FROCKS and Dress Coats from $2 50 to $14 and $20 Sacks from $2 50 to $11; Over coats from $2 50 to $25; Pants from $1 50 to $9; Vests from $1 75 to $5; Shirts from 75 cents to $2 50; all made up under our own inspection, and will be warranted in every particular.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, October 9th. 836—

NOTICE,

HAVING qualified as Executrix to the last will and testament of Joshua Rogers, deceased, at August Term of Wake County Court, 1850, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same for payment; and those who are indebted, are notified to make payment, or to settle the same with my lawful agent, John W. Rogers, Esq.

MARY ANN ROGERS,
Executrix.

Wake, Oct. 10 1850. 837—3t. pd.

Board for Members.

WILLIAM T. BAIN occupies the same premises near the State Capitol, and will prepare himself to accommodate

Some 15 or 20 Members

of the approaching Legislature, with comfortable board. His charges will be as moderate as the times will admit, and every exertion will be used to please and give satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Raleigh, Sept. 27th, 1850. 835—ts.

Negro Clothing.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their servants to supply.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 7, 1850 836—tf.

Youth's Clothing.

ALL sizes, consisting of Coats, Jackets and Pantaloons.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

Children's Clothing,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who may wish to obtain copies of the Muster Rolls of one or more Counties of the Militia detached from this State in 1812 and 1814, for the War with Great Britain, can be supplied on reasonable terms, by addressing the subscriber, post paid, at Raleigh.

RUFUS H. PAGE.

October 26, 1850. 839—4t.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina to get an act to be passed to form a new County by the name of Wilson out of portions of the Counties of Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston and Wayne.

MANY CITIZENS.

September 8, 1850. 834—tf.

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

TWO JOURNEYMAN TAILORS will find employment by immedtate application to Oliver and Proctor. None but steady men and first-rate workmen need apply.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities, well cut and extremely well made.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, October, 12th, 1850. 838—

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 12th, 1850. 838—

Fine Over Coats.

68, OF THE BEST QUALITY of Blue Black, Brown and Drab Cloths. The prettiest style ever offe red in this market.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

October 12th, 1850. 838—

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the ensuing Legislature for an act incorporating the Ringgold Guards, of the City of Raleigh.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Fine Fancy Cass. Pants.

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat

E. L. HARDING & Co.

323